

Melbourne hopes for Namibia
The Commonwealth summit meeting in Melbourne has ended with signs that Namibia should reach independence by the end of 1982 and strong statements on South Africa and apartheid. The final communiqué covers a wide range of issues but southern Africa and economics have largely dominated the meeting. There was no praise for the achievements of the Western contact group on Namibia. Page 7

Prior vengeance, Maze men say
Republican prisoners at the Maze jail in Northern Ireland, accused the Government of being vengeful towards their demand for full restoration of lost remission on sentence. But they fell far short of outright rejection of the prison reforms announced on Tuesday. Page 2

Sea dive yields £43m in gold
Diving teams recovered 5.5 tonnes of gold worth £43m from the hull of HMS Edinburgh 800ft down in the Barents Sea. The consortium that completed the salvage operation is to get 45 per cent of the value. Page 2

Strike threat by Solidarity
Solidarity has threatened to call a brief warning strike unless the Polish Government agrees within two weeks to its demand that there be no price increases without union consent. Delegates to Solidarity's national congress demanded an immediate freeze on all recently announced price rises. Page 7

Lords split on nationality Bill
There was a tied vote in the House of Lords on an amendment to the British Nationality Bill seeking to ensure that all Falkland Islands residents obtain British citizenship. Ninety peers supported the proposal and 90 voted with the Government. The amendment fell, as in the Lords no proposal to amend a Bill can succeed unless there is a majority in favour. Parliamentary report, page 23

Publishers move into television
Pearson Longman, the publishing group which owns the Financial Times and Penguin Books, has set up a subsidiary to produce television films for Channel Four and the American market. A budget of £25m a year is projected. Page 21

Atlantic air fares cut
British Airways is to follow Pan American in cutting air fares across the North Atlantic this winter. The price of a one-way economy ticket between London and New York will be reduced from £253.50 to £124. Back page

PhD changes proposed
Universities with low completion rates should be deprived of postgraduate awards, a working party says. It suggests a new social science degree on the satisfaction of completion of a three-year course of research training, equivalent to a PhD in the sciences. Back page

TGWU explains vote switch
The Transport and General Workers' Union took the unusual step of explaining to its members why its 1,250,000 block vote was cast for Mr Wedgwood Benn despite a branch ballot in which the majority supported Mr Denis Healey for the Labour deputy leadership. Page 2

Rome mayor dies
Rome, Oct 7.—Rome was shocked today by the death of its first Communist mayor, Signor Luigi Petroselli, who was taken suddenly ill during a meeting of the party central committee. Page 1

Setback for Reagan sale of Awacs to Saudis
The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee today voted by 28 votes to 8 to oppose the sale of five Awacs early warning radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia. It was President Reagan's first congressional defeat on the deal, but it may not be an indication of the eventual outcome. Both Houses have to vote against the Awacs sale, part of an \$8,500m arms package, to stop it going through. The Administration has long regarded the House of Representatives as a lost cause and concentrated its persuasive efforts on the Senate, where Republicans are in a majority. The full House of Representatives could still overturn the vote, but that is considered unlikely. At the White House today

Egypt unites behind successor to Sadat

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 7

As a number of Egyptian nation united to mourn President Anwar Sadat, politicians gathered in an emergency session today at the heavily guarded Cairo Parliament building to ensure the smooth and rapid succession of Mr Hosni Mubarak, the current vice-President. Tonight Mr Mubarak received the required majority from the emergency session of the People's Assembly to go forward as the sole candidate for President at a national referendum scheduled to be held early next week.

In Jerusalem, a special Cabinet meeting decided that Mr Mubarak would represent Israel at the funeral on Saturday of Mr Sadat, who was assassinated yesterday. In London the Prince of Wales would represent the Queen and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, would represent the Government. Mr Mubarak has been carefully groomed as a potential president. He is well regarded by Egypt's main Western allies and is widely predicted to continue, at least in the short-term, with the broad thrust of existing domestic and foreign policies.

The speed with which efforts are being made formally to install Mr Mubarak in power are seen as a concerted effort to reassure the world about Egypt's ability to withstand the tragic loss of Mr Sadat after his 11 years as leader.

A further attempt to emphasise continuity came this afternoon when the existing members of the Cabinet were formally sworn in to office by the interim President, Dr Suli Abu Ghazale, Speaker of the People's Assembly.

Alongside the moves to establish the succession, intensive investigations continued to discover the identity of the small band of men who launched yesterday's gun and grenade attack. It is thought that three of those who took part are now being questioned. In Egyptian defence circles there was the growing conviction that the killers were, in fact, an extreme brand of Muslim fundamentalism. Although no immediate link has been made with the main Muslim groups recently operating in Egypt.

Western intelligence experts share the belief that extreme Islamic convictions united the group although it is regarded as isolated rather than as part of a broader plot to overthrow the Government. Arab observers believe that the suicidal nature of the operation was a further indication that Muslim extremists were responsible.

The signs of national grief were visible everywhere in Cairo and the other main Egyptian cities, but there was a marked lack of the unrestrained display of public emotion which followed the death of President Nasser in 1970. A 40-day period of national mourning has begun, and a ban on public meetings was followed today with a ban on football matches and gatherings outside mosques.

Mr Mubarak has already been appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian armed forces and yesterday appeared on national television officially to break the news of Mr Sadat's murder.

At the same time, plans were being formalised for the elaborate state funeral. The



Assassination: A man wearing army uniform fires at point-blank range into the reviewing stand where President Sadat was killed reviewing the parade.

British Defence Attaché gives eyewitness account

Precise strategy of a killing

Cairo, Oct 7.—Colonel Peter Rosser, Britain's defence attaché in Egypt, an eyewitness of the assassination of President Sadat, said the operation was a carefully planned and carried out with military precision. He was sitting among a group of military attaches on the reviewing stand a few yards behind President Sadat. He said the attack was "carried out by seven or eight men commanded by two officers who were both believed killed in the operation. One of the officers was believed to be a major and the other a lieutenant," he said. On the stand, General Mohamed Shams, Commander of the Egyptian Army, Artillery, watched in horror as his own men jumped off a lorry and opened fire on President Sadat at point-blank range with Soviet-made Kalashnikov sub-machine guns. Colonel Rosser said: "At that point, the men opened fire on the reviewing stand at point-blank range. Two of them fired their sub-machine guns directly at Sadat. The crowd up to that moment seemed to believe it was some kind of stunt or military demonstration. It quickly became apparent that the shooting was for real and everyone who could throw himself to the ground." "Sadat was sitting down and I could not see him, actually get hit, but he must have been struck almost immediately. With his bright green presidential sash, he made an incredibly easy target. It was surprising that not more people were killed in those circumstances." Colonel Rosser said he saw no organised or concerted counterfire, although some sporadic shooting could be heard. "The shooting stopped after about three minutes. There was pandemonium all around and we could not clearly see what made the attackers stop shooting or what happened to them." Colonel Rosser said he was puzzled by the failure of the other men in the parade to react against the attackers, and speculated that the killers may have been the only men in the parade with ammunition in their weapons. AP

Social Democrats come of age as two Labour MPs make it 21 defections

From George Clark, Political Correspondent, Bradford

On a day when the Social Democrats welcomed their 19th and 20th MP defectors from the Labour Party—Mr Tom McNally and Mr James Dinn, respectively—members for Stockport South and Liverpool, Kirkdale, a warning was given by Mr Roy Jenkins, a joint leader of the party, that it should not become too obsessed with Labour. "We are not a 'Mark II' Labour Party," Mr Jenkins told the SDP conference at Bradford. "We are not a reaction to events within that extraordinary tabernacle." "We have a momentum of our own—we have a different and a constantly growing constituency and we give an equal welcome to those of different political backgrounds." Obviously, the appeal was strong to former Labour Party people as had been shown by the five MP defections this week. Mr Jenkins said. But the appeal was also to former Conservatives who saw the best part of their party's tradition being destroyed by divisive dogma, incompetently executed by Mr Thatcher and her Government. "This nervousness about losing the image of an eclectic party was evident in a number of speeches from the leaders yesterday. During a debate on industrial relations, there was a reference to the tens of thousands of trade unionists who had joined the SDP. Party officials were anxious to mention the number of

former Conservative councillors who are now playing an active part in local SDP groups. "Mr Jenkins appeared to 'jump the gun' when he was talking about the essential need to work in alliance with the Liberals. He referred to the forthcoming by-election at Crosby where Shirley Williams has made a brave and bold decision and she will be a magnificent standard bearer. 'We shall work for a real victory, not just a pyrrhic victory at Crosby.' This seemed slightly premature because Mr Anthony Hill, who was earlier adopted as prospective Liberal candidate and is obviously willing to stand down, said that it was still subject to approval by his local constituency association. Nevertheless, it was a happy day for the Social Democrats, whose caravan later moved on to London for the third leg of their 'rolling conference' at Central Hall, Westminster, today. Delegates sang 'We're 21 today, 21 today' when welcoming Mr Dinn, and Mr McNally, aged 38. They meant that the party now has one former Conservative and 20 former Labour MPs, who will vote as one block with the Liberals in the House of Commons. Both men, who were greeted enthusiastically by former Labour colleagues on the platform, made emotional speeches

Living standards are down again

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

Living standards in the second quarter of this year showed their sharpest fall for almost four years, bringing them back to the level of the winter of 1978-79. Official figures published yesterday showed that personal incomes, after allowing for taxation and inflation, were 23 per cent lower in the second quarter of 1981 than the first quarter, and almost 3 per cent down on the second quarter of 1980.

Total incomes grew rather faster in the second quarter than in the opening three months of the year, compared with 1 per cent. But the gain was more than offset by a sharp increase in the tax take and the general rise in prices. Disposable incomes have now fallen for the third consecutive quarters and look set to fall further over the rest of the year.

Although the pressure on living standards will lead to wage claims aimed at recovering lost ground by many trade unions, most economic forecasters see a further sharp decline in pay awards in this winter's pay round.

At the same time, the rate of price inflation is generally expected to remain in double figures for some time, largely as a result of this year's fall in sterling and the higher cost of imported goods.

But in spite of the pressure on incomes, consumer expenditure has been holding up well this year. This is reflected in a further fall in the percentage of income that the personal sector is saving, from 14.5 per cent in the first quarter to 12.4 per cent in the second.

In addition, the banks have reported a steady increase in borrowing from the personal sector this summer. Indeed, the strength of personal sector credit demand has been one of the reasons for the rapid rise in the money supply and the recent increase in interest rates.

The present fall in living standards follows a period when they rose at an unsustainably rapid rate, largely as a result of the strong appreciation of sterling in 1979 and 1980. On his return from the recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stressed that all leading countries were finding the going tough and that the fall in living standards was not confined to the United Kingdom.

The Bank of England has, perhaps, been the most consistent official prophet of falling living standards. Its Quarterly Bulletin has regularly stressed the need for low pay awards in order to improve our competitive position in world markets; the unspoken implication of that is that living standards are to fall sharply for a period.

Mr Edward Heath, who on Tuesday demanded completely fresh economic policies from the Government, was charged with disloyalty yesterday by the chairman of the Conservative backbench MPs, Mr Edward du Cann. "We want no Teddy Banns in the Tory party," he said. And a senior Cabinet minister, Mr Patrick Jenkin, defending government policy, said that there was no escape from the harsh medicine of higher interest rates, which Mr Heath condemned.

In a further closing of ranks against Mr Heath's onslaught, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to deliver a by-election speech in Croydon today which is described as a refutation of Mr Heath's assertion that the economic situation is getting worse, not better, and government policy more dogmatic.

Liberal-inclined Conservative MPs who share Mr Heath's fears about the Government's course were unwilling yesterday to endorse his speech because of what they regard as its hostility towards the Prime Minister.

Mr Nicholas Lyell, Conservative MP for Hemel Hempstead and contributor to a critical booklet published today, said last night that he and his associates were 100 per cent behind Mrs Margaret Thatcher. "We regard her vigour and resolution as one of the greatest assets the Conservative Party possesses," Mr Alexander Pollack, MP

for Morley and Nahe, another contributor to the booklet, commenting on Mr Heath's remarks about unemployment, said that it was becoming increasingly imperative that the Government should be seen to be tackling it as urgently as possible.

However, Mr Heath had by last night received a number of messages of support and congratulations on his speech from MPs and others, including several members of the Government.

The six Cann applied to Mr Heath one of the grossest insults in the Conservative vocabulary when he compared him with Mr Wedgwood Benn. "At a time when the Labour Party is tearing itself apart by bitter ideological and personal conflict," Mr du Cann said in a speech at Chislehurst, "it behoves Conservatives to remember Sir Alec Douglas-Home's excellent advice when he resigned the leadership: 'the most certain recipe for electoral disaster is public disunity. We want no Teddy Banns in the Tory party.'"

With unemployment and interest rates at record levels, there was much scope for constructive discussion. Parliamentary committees and party committees, which have opportunity for debate, were there to be used, he said; implying that Mr Heath, who he is at no time named, was not seen often.

Continued on back page, col 2

expanding
NORTHAMPTON
real town-real value
Office buildings in the town centre
Belgrave House, 14,660 sq ft
forming part of the Grosvenor
Shopping Centre, Princess House,
21,500 sq ft with 50 car parking spaces,
Notre Dame Mews, 15,500 sq ft in a
central location. Other properties 300
to 10,000 sq ft.
Office sites in Northampton
In the town centre an important site
of 3.5 acres for a development up to
300,000 sq ft. One site for 4,500 sq ft and
two sites for 30,000 sq ft. At Weston
Favell District Centre a site for up to
100,000 sq ft.
Moulton Park provides 76 acres of
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at Brackmills and Moulton Park.
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heating, offices and parking facilities.
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Police 'should be free to use plastic bullets'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Despite the dangers of plastic bullets and CS gas and the ineffectiveness of water cannon, police in Britain should be free to use them, a Home Office working group says. But it must only be as a last resort.

The group recognizes that "several of its recommendations will involve a significant departure from the traditional police image". Its conclusions and recommendations, which will be set out in a fuller report to the Home Secretary, were disclosed yesterday to the police panel of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The working group, which consists of civil servants and chief constables, concludes that experience in Northern Ireland suggests that plastic bullets are the most effective means of keeping rioters at a distance. "But they have not hitherto been employed in Great Britain and their use would represent a significant escalation with considerable political implications," it says. Plastic bullets can be lethal, the group says, and should be

used only as a last resort. It recommends that all forces should be equipped with a limited supply of the latest type (the discharger is the same as for CS smoke) and police marksmen should be trained in their use.

The use of plastic bullets and CS gas should be authorized only by the chief constable or his deputy. The group says of CS gas: "This was used by the Chief Constable of Merseyside (Mr Kenneth Oxford) to disperse rioters at Toxteth on July 10. Its use is attended by considerable risks both to police officers (if not equipped with respirators) and to the public and the group considers that it should only be employed as a last resort."

Nevertheless, the group says, since its use may again prove necessary, all forces should be equipped with a supply of the latest type, with dischargers, and police marksmen should be trained to use CS gas against rioters. The group studied two types of water cannon. One was the "special water dis-

penser", a highly sophisticated device mounted on a Saracen armoured car, which fires 60 one-gallon slugs of water at a range of 15 to 40 metres. Only eight operational models exist.

"It has not been used in riot control and unless carefully handled could easily inflict serious injury. It looks what it is, a large armoured car, and the group considered that its appearance in British cities would be seen as tantamount to calling in the Army."

The group preferred the "Pig Squirter", a smaller armoured vehicle adapted to drench rioters with coloured dye at ranges of up to 30 yards. It was used operationally in Northern Ireland in 1975. Fourteen held in Army stores in Britain were being evaluated by the police. A further 13 are in Northern Ireland.

"The group does not consider that water cannon are very effective operationally, but recognizes that there are certain circumstances in which they might be useful".

Moss Side inquiry 'not impartial'

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

The inquiry into last summer's Moss Side riots was neither independent nor impartial, Councillor Cecil Franks, leader of the minority Conservative group on Manchester City Council, claimed yesterday.

He said the inquiry, chaired by Mr Benet Hytner, QC, was a façade for a concerted and orchestrated attack on Manchester's Chief Constable, Mr James Anderson.

"The inquiry was a deliberate set-up of Mr Anderson by the extreme left so as to cause his resignation and replacement by someone they would find more pliable."

He said that Mr Hytner was foolish and naïve in allowing himself to be involved with the

tribunal. By doing so he unwittingly gave an aura of respectability to something which was little better than a kangaroo court.

Mr Anderson has been subjected to the most disgraceful and degrading treatment, Manchester owes the chief constable and his force a real debt of gratitude for restoring law and order so quickly and efficiently and for the efforts of those who thought to see the city ablaze with hatred and violence.

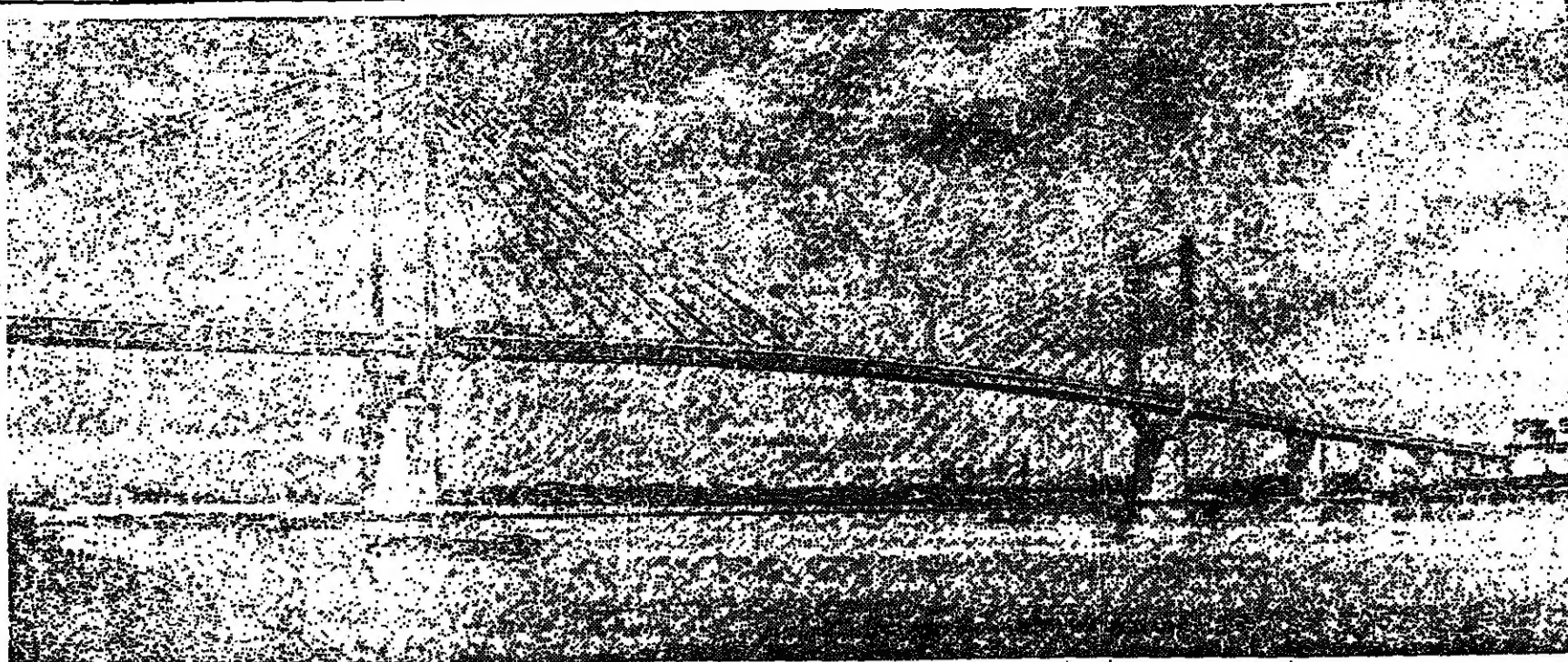
He accused Mrs Gabriella Cox, deputy chairman of the Greater Manchester Council police committee, of abusing her position and perverting

justice. He called for the Home Secretary to institute an inquiry into Mrs Cox's conduct and her fitness for such office.

Mr Franks said two of the five tribunal members, Mr Linbert Spencer and Mrs Louise Dacocadia, had proved they were not impartial by comments they made before the inquiry was held.

"There is nothing wrong for Mr Spencer and Mrs Dacocadia to have strong opinions about the disturbances, but they cannot claim to be independent and impartial."

He also called on the Home Secretary to set up his own inquiry into the riots.



An artist's impression of the bridge, which will cross the Thames from Beckton to Thameswood.

£103m bridge plan to boost London dockland

A new slimline bridge which will cross the Thames in east London and is designed to enable traffic to get to and from new industrial development in the docklands is to be announced on Monday by the Government (Lucy Hodges writes).

The 1,200ft bridge will be London's eighteenth and, together with a five-mile link road, will cost £103m at today's prices. The project, which will involve lengthy public consultation, is not expected to begin until 1987. The bridge is to cross the Thames at a point midway between the road tunnels at Dartford and Blackwall, east of Tower Bridge. The new link road is to start

at a junction with the A30 north of the Thames near Barking Creek; it will cross the Thames on a high-level bridge at Gallions Reach and form a junction at Thamesmead Spine Road. It will cross Nathan Way and the North Kent railway line and pass under Plumstead high street.

From there it goes to Wickham Lane and Plumstead Common, over the King's Highway and into a tunnel at Rockcliff gardens. It ends up at Rochester Way relief road in Falconwood. A glossy brochure containing the route and some alternatives at certain points has been published by the Department of Transport.

Plans for such a bridge and link road were drawn up in 1969 by the Greater London Council but nothing was done until the Conservative Government decided in 1979 to revitalize the docklands and try to attract industry. It has been recognized for some time that traffic routes in east London are poor. The department says that the effect of the new route will be to provide a direct link between the outer London boroughs. That will relieve traffic at the Blackwall Tunnel. A spokesman said: "I am quite enamoured of the bridge. It will add a note of rather splendid elegance to that part of London."

Killer son sent to Broadmoor

From Our Correspondent, Reading

Mrs Mary Dawson, a widow, was killed by her schizophrenic son, who was dismissed at the thought of leaving the manor house where their family had lived and farmed for a century, a court was told yesterday.

In Mrs Dawson's will her son, Richard Dawson, stood to gain a large part of her fortune of almost £1m. Richard Dawson, aged 30,

was yesterday sent to Broadmoor for an unlimited period, when he pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility. He denied a charge of murdering his mother.

Mr Giles Rooke, QC for the prosecution, said that the Dawson family had lived at South Fawley Manor, near Wantage, Oxfordshire, for about 100 years but in May

last year Mrs Dawson decided to give up direct control of the farm.

Mr Rooke said it seemed a quarrel developed one evening. Mr Dawson told police that the quarrel began about nine pm. "She said, 'I might as well be dead', so I thought she might as well be dead. I got it over as quickly as possible," Mr Dawson was alleged to have said.

Journalist is found dead

From Our Correspondent, London

Mr John Stevenson, the Daily Mail medical correspondent, has been found dead near the spot where his car was found abandoned last month. The body of Mr Stevenson, aged 46, who disappeared from his home on September 13, was found on some rough waste ground at Box Hill, near Dorking, Surrey, by a group of school children.

The children, all aged about 14 and from a school for the

educationally subnormal in London, made their grisly discovery while on a school trip. Mr Stevenson, who lived at Coulsdon, Surrey, was found in a bush. It is believed he may have taken an overdose of tablets.

The police said Mr Stevenson had been suffering from depression for some weeks before his disappearance, and his doctor had prescribed tablets.

Aviation fears heighten over CB radio

By Kenneth Gosling

Citizen's band radio, which can be operated legally from November 2, is continuing to worry Britain's civil and military aviation authorities in spite of the switch from AM (amplitude modulated) to FM (frequency modulated) bands.

With one trade estimate of a million sets being sold in the first year, the point is being made that there will be little difference in the interference potential between the illegal AM sets and new FM equipment.

CB is a personal two-way radio service legally usable on two wavebands, 27 MHz and 93.4 MHz; because of the availability of equipment, 27 MHz will probably be used by most operators.

The Civil Aviation Authority said: "We are contemplating imposing restrictions on the use of CB radio in the vicinity of airports. We are concerned about the use of 27 MHz FM because we have proved that its operation on this frequency near aircraft and other telecommunications can cause problems."

Hand-held or car-borne CB activity near a VHF transmission and receiving site could have detrimental effects; they could also cause difficulty if operated within 80 metres of an aircraft's receiver antenna beneath the plane's flightpath. The main worry is that the amount of separation between the CB set and the aircraft receiver could be very small.

The authorities are concerned that CB users can employ a power booster that strengthens the signal. Incidents reported by the Royal Air Force have been

connected with the use of illegal equipment: in one case the use of an illegal set with a power booster tripped or switched off an airfield's instrument landing system. In another, voice interference disturbed an airfield radio system, used in the control of traffic across runways.

A paradox of legalization is that the illegal user has to be much more careful and is therefore safer. That is the view of Mr Ian Leslie, chairman of the National Committee for the Legalization of Citizens' Band Radio.

"People buying the new and legal sets are going to think they are morally immune from causing interference; they have not even thought of the possibility and they will not know what to do about it. The result is that the illegal operators will get the blame."

Illegal operators are estimated 950,000, use equipment designed for the United States, known as the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) standard. Mr Leslie's committee is continuing to press for the adoption of that standard.

The FCC system, which is compatible with Europe while the new British standard is not, has been in operation for 24 years in the United States.

"It has not caused a single aircraft to come crashing out of the sky," Mr Leslie said. "And when we asked the FCC about complaints of interference from something like 25 million users, they wrote and told us that in the last 12 months they had received less than a dozen complaints of interference with civil aviation and only one required enforcement action."

'TOXIC' TIP NAMED BY DRIVER

From Our Correspondent, Chesterfield

Investigation into the alleged dumping of toxic waste on a National Coal Board tip at Markham Colliery, north Derbyshire, five years ago after an explosion at the Coalite plant near by were given a further fillip yesterday.

Mr Peter Heathfield, the National Union of Mineworkers' north Derbyshire area secretary, said that if the board failed to investigate the matter properly the union would ask the Health and Safety Executive for a statutory inquiry. There has been too much cover-up, Mr Heathfield said at his Chesterfield headquarters.

Twenty miles away, at Matlock, Mr Leslie Wilde, aged 49, a welder and former lorry driver, told a press conference that in the winter of 1968-69 he helped to deliver between 60 and 100 drums of what he was told was weed-killer damaged by fire, together with debris and iron girders, to the Markham Colliery tip.

The board had given permission for the waste to be dumped and some of the drums were leaking, Mr Wilde said. He had since had symptoms of an illness which might have been caused by dioxin.

HESELTINE MOTHER'S HOME UNFIT

From Our Correspondent, Swansea

A dilapidated house owned by the mother of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, may be demolished soon because it is unfit for human habitation.

Swansea City Council's public protection committee heard yesterday that the terrace house had deteriorated still further despite an earlier warning given directly to Mr Heseltine.

The authority first complained more than a year ago about the poor state of the unoccupied house, in Gower Road, Sketty, Swansea.

Mr Heseltine replied by asking the council to make the building safe and to send him the bill. He said his mother owned the property, but he handled her affairs and paid the rates.

But no improvement works were carried out and yesterday the committee voted to serve a notice on Mr Heseltine, warning him that a demolition order may be issued soon.

Mr Eddie Ramsden, the council's chief environmental health officer, reported that the property was unfit for human habitation and could not be restored for a reasonable price.

IN BRIEF

New fireworks safety drive

A campaign to promote fireworks safety, including radio messages, posters and pamphlets, was launched yesterday by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Minister for Consumer Affairs. Campaigning had reduced the accident figure from 953 to 555 in two years, she said.

The radio campaign will be led by Lenny Henry, the comedian and impressionist from the television series *Tiswas*.

£1,200 theft charge

Brian Rowlandson, aged 37, superintendent at Angers House, Church Road, Waverley, a Liverpool charity home for spastics, was remanded on bail at Liverpool yesterday on a charge of stealing £1,200 from a resident.

Warrant for Iranian

An Iranian aged 16 who was given bail after being accused of obtaining £29,000 by deception from three branches of Barclay's Bank in Oxford failed to appear in Oxford Juvenile Court yesterday. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Donors' licences

Driving licences are being redesigned so that most will contain a detachable donor section in which motorists sanction the medical use of their organs after death. Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Rock singer sought

Gary Numan, aged 23, the rock singer, was being sought by police yesterday after he failed to appear in court at Uxbridge charged with possessing an offensive weapon. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

'LIFE' FOR MOTHER

Iqbal Begum, aged 38, of Ward End, Birmingham, who murdered her husband, Mr Muhammad Sharif, aged 61, with a 5ft iron bar after he had threatened to kill two of their four children, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Sentence Cut

Frederick Sinfield, aged 40, hotel under-manager, who turned "supergross" after his arrest for armed attacks on banks, commercial premises and security vans that netted more than £1m, had his eight-year jail sentence cut to five years in the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

Snooker player sent for trial

Jimmy "Whirlwind" White, aged 19, a leading snooker player, was sent for trial yesterday on charges of theft and handling stolen goods. Mr White, of Topham Road, Tooting, London appeared before South Western magistrates, in south London.

Maureen Hochler, aged 20, of Surrey Lane, Battersea, was also committed for trial on the same charges. Both are to appear at Croydon Crown Court later. The charges relate to alleged incidents after riots in Balham last July.

They said the installation was free. But a bookshop had to pay for a separate mains circuit.

No gobbledygook.

Decision

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A split coffee can ruin a micro, yet the insurance industry is showing no interest. We tell you one company that will cover you.

My computer did once charge £24 for two newspapers, but that was my fault, says busy newsagent.

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Anger as more records found

A microcomputer has to be safer than a council dump. But how safe and how good? Two doctors and two solicitors break professional silence to tell all.

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فروشگاه

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Yet the 2-litre owner has not won his 36.2 mpg* and 12,000 mile service intervals at the expense of performance.

He could cruise indefinitely and undauntingly at around 100 mph, were it legal. His car's acceleration has been deemed 'sparkling' by one of the least fulsome of

all motoring magazines.

And its stability and agility are exactly as those of every other Mercedes-Benz. Impeccable.

The 2.3 litre Mercedes-Benz 230E.

By preconception, the 230E owner should be a middle-of-the-road compromiser.

He compromises nothing whatsoever.

He gets 33.8 mpg* and the ability to travel at a constant 112 mph where legal. He also enjoys the eager response that comes from fuel injection and an overhead camshaft.

As with all Mercedes-Benz owners, the owner of the 230E does not change at the whim of fashion.

He appreciates the car's styling. Modern, yet classic. Dynamic, without being aggressive.

The 2.8 litre Mercedes-Benz 280E.

Elegant, discreet and very, very fast.

The fuel-injection, 2.8 litre twin-cam six-cylinder engine builds up the power smoothly and

swiftly. In fact, she is able to outrun and out-accelerate many of today's sports cars.

But she has not thrown caution, or petrol, to the winds.

274 mpg* and the same 12,000-mile service intervals are hardly conspicuous consumption.

It's simply nice to know that if you're going places in business, you can get there quickly.

The Mercedes-Benz you don't see.

A world of subtle ergonomics. Seats that breathe. A heating system that can keep driver and passengers at different



individual temperature levels. Intelligently laid-out controls to reduce driving stress.


More than 120 safety features that far out-distance any safety legislation in the world. And that renowned Mercedes-Benz quality of inner peace and quiet.

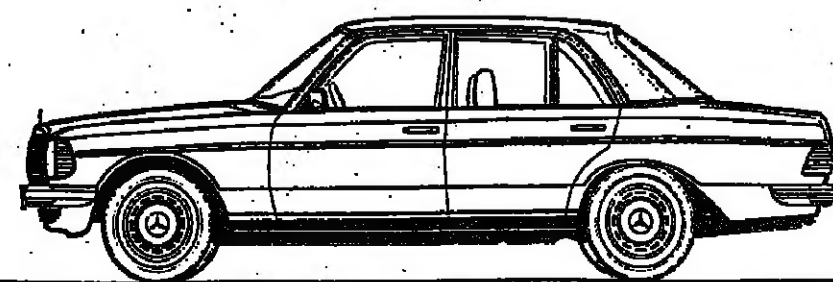
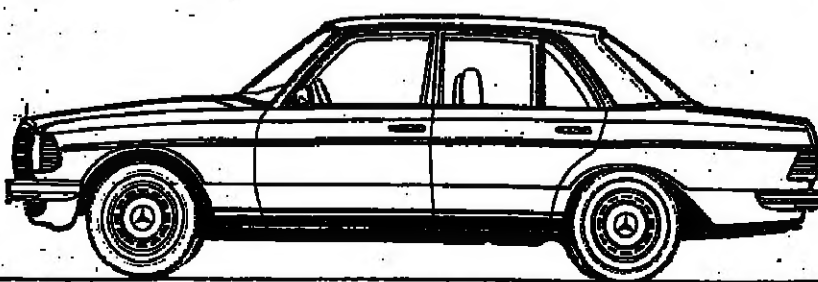
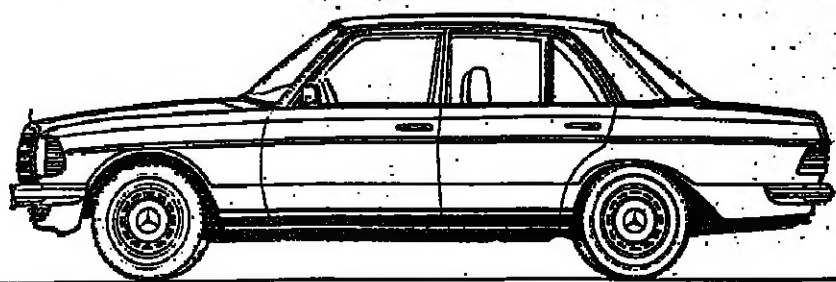
Legendary longevity.

The life of a Mercedes-Benz can run into decades. And there are at least two Mercedes-Benz Diesels that have been driven more than one million miles. The durability of those cars is present today in the current 240D and 300D Diesel saloons.

Durability counts when it's time to trade in your petrol or Diesel Mercedes. History indicates remarkably high re-sale values. Which should please your financial director very much.

Your Mercedes-Benz dealer can show him something else. Prices for new models that start at just £8,700.

Now when was the last time you saw a financial director smile?  Engineered like no other car in the world.



* Official fuel consumption figures for the 200 urban cycle 22.6 mpg (12.5 litres/100km) manual and 23.6 mpg (12.0 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph 36.2 mpg (7.8 litres/100km) manual and 35.6 mpg (8.4 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph 26.6 mpg (9.9 litres/100km) manual and 26.4 mpg (10.7 litres/100km) automatic. For the 230E urban cycle 20.4 mpg (13.8 litres/100km) manual and 20.9 mpg (13.5 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph 33.8 mpg (8.4 litres/100km) manual and 32.1 mpg (8.8 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph 26.6 mpg (10.6 litres/100km) manual and 25.2 mpg (11.2 litres/100km) automatic. For the 280E urban cycle 16.5 mpg (17.1 litres/100km) At a constant 56 mph 27.4 mpg (10.3 litres/100km). At a constant 75 mph 21.7 mpg (13.0 litres/100km) automatic.

Forestry sales challenged by land workers

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Woods with a total area more than half the size of the Isle of Wight are to be sold in the first phase of the Government's "privatization" of part of the Forestry Commission. The commission has been told to sell more than 110m a year in an effort by ministers to cut the amount of public money locked up in long-term forestry investment.

Leaders of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers met in London yesterday to plan their opposition to the sales. Ministers have persisted in the sales plan outlined in the Forestry Act despite strong opposition from the Labour government and misgivings among rural Conservatives.

Mr John Hose, president of the union and a commission employee in Sherwood Forest, said: "The land does not have to be retained in the industry so the chances of property speculators making a quick profit are enhanced."

"There is no safeguard written into the Act that will allow access in the forestry areas sold by the commission. Hundreds of people may find themselves barred from enjoying woodland walks."

The commission has told its 11 regional conservators to suggest pieces of land that could be sold without damaging its business as a seller of timber and guardian of beauty spots and nature reserves.

Four blocks of woodland have already been chosen for sale, and prospectuses about two have been sent to possible buyers.

One is the Stang, which forms part of Hamsterley Forest, co Durham. The commission describes it in the prospectus as "an opportunity for the discerning investor to acquire a substantial commercial block of mixed-age plantations."

The commission intends to preserve some woods of scientific interest from commercial development by transferring them to the Nature

Forest privatization	
Forest to be sold	Amount (hectares)
The Stang, Hamsterley, co Durham	596 out of 3,720
Four Poyne woods, Carl, Cumbria	178 out of 1,865
East Moor, Sowerby, Strathclyde	1,400 out of 11,000
Likely to be sold	
Powdermill, Dorset	300 out of 1,588
Challinor, Kent	276 out of 2,579
Garelochhead, Strathclyde	900 out of 2,588
Greystoke, Cumbria	564 out of 1,270
Wauchope, Borders	980 out of 9,375
Not for sale	
New Forest, Hants	all 28,779
Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire	all 10,792
Canterbury, Kent	all 1,000
Canterbury, Kent	3,471 out of 3,574

Conservancy Council, a move that would defeat the object of reducing state involvement and costs. It is negotiating with the council about the transfer of Little London Wood, which is next to an Oxfordshire nature reserve. It has decided not to sell Bernwood Forest, Oxfordshire, because of its value as a nature reserve. It also intends to keep most of Cannock Chase because of its recreational value to the urban population of the Midlands.

The commission may, however, terminate a lease it holds on a small part of Cannock Chase. It intends to offer part of its northern estates, including parts of Greystoke and Wauchope Forests, on a sale and lease-back basis. The most likely buyer for part of Garelochhead Forest is emerging as the Ministry of Defence.

The commission has received several inquiries about forests for sale, including some from financial institutions such as pension funds.

The sale of part of the Ceri Forest, which is being conducted under provisions outside the Forestry Act, is being organized in 21 lots.

The portion of the Challock Forest which is likely to be sold has been divided into 11 lots, which would be offered as one package. Such a deal could well suit an institutional purchaser seeking a steady long-term investment.

Business Diary, page 21

Barrage on the Mersey could create many jobs

From John Chartres, Liverpool

A £400m barrage across the Mersey estuary near Liverpool could provide cheaper electricity, make the river cleaner for yachtsmen and swimmers and provide many jobs.

A report by the Merseyside Enterprise Forum presented yesterday suggested that further studies of the project should be made during the next year.

The report said that the barrage, between Gladstone Dock on the north-east side of the estuary, and New Brighton on the north-west side, could bring great benefit to Merseyside, now suffering some of the highest unemployment rates in the country.

The study, contained in a report by the Merseyside Enterprise Forum, also suggested that the effect on shipping movements in and out of the estuary.

Further investigations by a team from Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford universities, experts from the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, the Merseyside Development Corporation, and the Merseyside County Council were suggested.

The whole scheme might take eight years to investigate and build.

The proposals will go before a meeting of Merseyside County Council's policy committee next month.

The Labour leader of the council, Mr James Stewart-Cole, said yesterday: "This is one of the most imaginative schemes I have seen in a long time. It needs further investigation but I hope we can see this through, because it is a great prospect."

Mr David Boulton, chairman of the Mersey Forum's barrage panel, said yesterday: "We believe that the inland lake such a dam would create would be a great asset to Merseyside and could result in many new jobs if it was developed as a marina."

"The project would have to be linked with the speeding up of the North West Water Board's scheme to clean up the Mersey."

Woman's battle lasted 22 years

By Lucy Hodges

A woman aged 67 who has spent 22 years trying to bring a law suit against doctors who certified her as insane has finally agreed a big out-of-court settlement with a firm of City solicitors.

Mrs Jean Dhargalkar, who lives in south London, was not able to sue the doctors because of time limits put on legal actions. But she sued the fifth firm of lawyers with whom she became involved for negligence because she said they had failed to observe time limits. They have agreed to pay her a large sum of money.

Mrs Dhargalkar now wants a public inquiry into how she came to be certified as a person of unsound mind when she claims she was physically ill and into how a succession of lawyers failed to handle her case properly. She says that doctors covered up for one another and that lawyers either did not want to know or covered up for fellow professionals.

Few of the details of her settlement with the solicitors are being made public. But an agreed statement has been drawn up with them in which they say that her case against the doctors would have succeeded "if such proceedings had continued to judgment and that Mrs Dhargalkar would have proved in such proceedings that the said certification was wrongful, unlawful, and should not have been made."

Mrs Dhargalkar, the former wife of a general in the Indian

Legal victory



Mrs Jean Dhargalkar: Large out of court payment.

Army, has been supported through her legal action by Sir Brandon Rhye Williams, Conservative MP for Kensington and Chelsea.

Mrs Dhargalkar was put in De la Pole psychiatric hospital, Wiltshire, in 1959, and kept there for more than a month. She had been admitted to Hull Royal Infirmary 11 days earlier with a ruptured gangrenous appendix and general peritonitis. As a result of an operation she became delirious and, while her husband was in India, was certified as being of unsound

mind and compulsorily detained. She was discharged on March 9, 1959. She began proceedings, through a series of solicitors, to have that miscarriage of justice put right.

The first solicitor she asked to open legal proceedings for her failed to get her legal aid. Mrs Dhargalkar, who is now a law student studying for her Bar finals, managed to get legal aid herself. She instructed another solicitor who procured an opinion from leading counsel, who is now a Lord Justice of Appeal that was unfavourable to her.

She says she then tried to arrange for another opinion, but the solicitor refused to act for her further. She found a third firm of solicitors and, in July 1963, a hearing took place, but Mr Justice Roskill refused her leave to bring proceedings and refused her leave to appeal.

She found a fourth firm of solicitors, but the months passed and nothing happened.

From 1965 on she made three more complaints about the fourth solicitor and eventually decided to sue him. So she approached a fifth firm of solicitors, which spent a long time working on the case against the fourth lawyer and then lost her papers. That meant that documents could not be filed in time and that her case was struck out in 1977.

Undaunted, she continued the battle. Eventually, a sixth firm of solicitors settled the case for her.

Record decline in baby deaths

By Nicholas Timmins

Stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life fell last year by the largest proportion since 1928, when figures on perinatal mortality were first collected.

The decline, from 14.7 deaths per 1,000 births to 13.3, came despite a rise in the number of births in England and Wales, according to provisional figures issued by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. It is

encouraging news. There has been concern in recent years that the perinatal mortality rate has been declining more slowly in England and Wales than in other developed countries so that England and Wales have slipped down the league table for safe births. The better performance in other countries leads to the belief that many of the deaths are preventable.

Deaths fell from 9,342 to 8,907, and although the decline is not as large in absolute numbers as the striking reductions in 1975/6 and 1977/8, it is a marginally greater rate of improvement, and the best on record.

Infant mortality, deaths in the first year of life, also declined in 1980 from 12.8 per 1,000 live births to 12, the largest reduction since 1975/6.

NUJ offer of amnesty derided

From Arthur Osman, York

The offer by the National Union of Journalists of an amnesty to 700 former members expelled from the union for strike action three years ago was derided yesterday as pathetic.

The Institute of Journalists in conference at York said it welcomed it as a challenge to convince the strike rebels that the positive alternative, it pointed out, that there had been no assurance that the union's industrial relations would be conducted any better in future.

Mr Harry Holt, of Birmingham, the centre of the legal battle by union journalists who claimed the strike order was illegal, subsequently upheld by the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords, said the offer was a belated recognition by the union "that it got it wrong again."

Mr Derek Foster, of West Yorkshire, said "It is often said that people who remain within the NUJ do so in the hope that moderation will win in the end. That is not the case."

"The biggest influence for moderation in the union in the past few years has been the wave of people who have joined the institute. The NUJ is now totally frightened."

This has happened by the presence of a realistic trade union whose aim is not to burn bridges between employers and employees but to build them. Mr Robert Farmer, general secretary of the institute, said the announcement was a realistic recognition that the union had lost in an argument on a technicality. "I stress this because it would be totally wrong for anyone to suppose as a result of this that there is any change in policy on the NUJ's part."

"I would make a small bet that as soon as it is decently possible the NUJ will alter its rule to permit it call strikes without a ballot."

"We have a standing order that does not permit a strike without consulting the membership by ballot."

"I would be astonished if any of those 700 who have already left the union and joined the institute went

Union concern over civil servants' rights

By Peter Hennessy

The Security Commission inquiry into Whitehall's defences against penetration by foreign intelligence services, established by the Prime Minister last March in the wake of the Hollis affair, has received a letter from the Council of Civil Service Unions. It expresses concern about the rights of individual civil servants denied security clearance or subjected to the purge procedure whereby officials with communist or fascist affiliations can be dismissed or transferred to non-sensitive work.

Under a directive laid down by the Home Office in 1948 at the height of the cold war, any official suspected on the basis of evidence from the Security Service, M15, of communist or fascist sympathies can, if his minister so decides, be confronted with the evidence against him, provided the secret sources from which it was obtained are not prejudiced.

If the civil servant denies the allegation his case is referred to a standing panel of three advisers, who hear evidence from the accused and any character witnesses he cares to call, and from M15. On the basis of the panel's report the minister takes a decision about the official's future.

In his letter to Mr Paul James, the Civil Service Department principal who serves as secretary to the Security Commission, Mr William Kendall, secretary-general of the Council of Civil

Service Unions, asks that "the means of defence for the individual concerned should not be less than that available in a criminal prosecution."

Such rights should also apply to officials denied postings to security-sensitive jobs under Whitehall's system of "positive vetting," he says.

The purge procedure was used fairly often in the late 1940s and early 1950s as security officers extended the system laid down by Mr Atlee throughout the Civil Service. The last time the "three wise men", as they are known, sat in judgment on a civil servant was in 1970.

At present the trio comprises Sir Richard Fowell, former permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, in the chair, Sir Richard Hayward, former secretary-general of the staff side of the National Whitley Council, and Sir Clifford Jarrett, former permanent secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security.

In his letter to the security commissioners, who are meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Diplock, a Law Lord, Mr Kendall voices fears about a potential new risk raised by the practice of employing non-civil servants in security work and for contract cleaning, as well as the granting access to sensitive areas to people who have not been security screened.

Finally, Mr Kendall requests that the unions be consulted should the Government decide to make changes in security arrangements.

Minister not at fault in vaccination claims

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

Richard Barton, aged six, whose parents are claiming that he suffered brain damage after a whooping cough vaccination was at the centre of a £250,000 damages claim which came up in the court of session in Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr John Bonithorne and Mrs Iris Bonithorne, of Whyte Walk, Touch, near Dunfermline, Five, raised their action jointly against the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Five Health Board, their doctor, Dr C. H. Barton, and a Mrs M. Albiston, a health visitor employed by the board.

After hearing the legal debate Lord Grieve rejected the parents' claim against the Secretary of State for Scotland. The judge ruled that he was not at fault.

Lord Grieve continued the case against the other defendants for amendments. Evidence may be heard later on allegations by the parents against the board, the doctor and the health visitor.

The parents claim that the board failed to give proper instructions to the health visitor and failed to maintain the system whereby the risk of vaccination was made known to them.

They also allege that the doctor failed to exercise reasonable care in the administration of the vaccine, in particular by not inquiring into the boy's medical history.

The case against the health visitor is based on alleged failure to familiarize herself with information regarding the whooping cough vaccination.

The parents had claimed that the Secretary of State had failed to warn the public of the risks involved in the triple vaccination and that it was only in 1976 for the first time that a leaflet was issued mentioning possible side-effects.

They alleged the Secretary of State encouraged health authorities to make the vaccine generally available and to promote it as a routine measure of preventive medicine.

Lord Grieve ruled that the Secretary of State had exercised his discretion with responsibility and in good faith and could not be found liable in damages.

Lord Grieve said that once it was accepted, as it was, that the Secretary of State had a discretion as to what information relative to the maintenance of health and the prevention of illness was to be disseminated, it followed that there was a discretion as to the persons or authorities to whom that information was to be disseminated.

Provided he exercised that responsibility in good faith, he could not be found liable in damages for the way he did so.

BIAS FEAR AT AIRPORT INQUIRY

By Richard Evans

The Prime Minister was urged yesterday to prevent government departments from acting in an "irretrievably biased" way at the Stansted airport inquiry.

The demand, contained in a letter to Downing Street from Mr Alan Haselhurst, Conservative MP for Saffron Walden, comes after the inquiry had been told last week that the Government did not intend to resurrect the project for a third London airport at Stansted and did not believe there should be a fifth terminal at Heathrow.

The statement by Mr Michael Barnes, QC, on behalf of all interested government departments, puzzled and dismayed objectors to the British Airports Authority's application to develop Stansted, because Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, had earlier agreed that the inquiry should consider applications involving the Mair and Heathrow options.

Mr Haselhurst wrote to Mrs Margaret Thatcher: "I feel obliged to write to you to express my deep concern."

"Counsel's action has fuelled the suspicion that the outcome of the inquiry has all along been a foregone conclusion."

Razor check at hospital

Stricter checks on razor blades have been ordered at a psychiatric hospital where a mother killed herself while awaiting trial accused of the murder of her handicapped daughter, an inquest was told yesterday. Nursing staff at Whitchurch Hospital, Cardiff, are making a written record of all disposable blades issued on their wards, Mr William Adams, the South Glamorgan Coroner, said.

Mrs Joy Darnell-Wenning, aged 48, cut her throat at the hospital last March, five days after she had been admitted to a locked ward where she was kept under constant observation.

Last November she had been accused of the murder of her daughter, Anna, aged nine at their home in the Cornish village of St Margan. The child, who had an artificial wrist and hand, was found dead and her mother, suffering from self-inflicted knife wounds, was on a bed near by.

Recording a verdict that she killed herself, Mr Adams said a thorough investigation had failed to discover how Mrs Darnell-Wenning had obtained two disposable razor blades, found among her blood-soaked bedding at the hospital. She might have smuggled them into the building or obtained them at the hospital.

Second Motorfair may help BL sales

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Forty-eight car manufacturers and more than 200 exhibitors have paid about £650,000 for floor space at Motorfair, which is to be opened by Prince Michael of Kent at Earls Court, London, on October 21.

Eight leading manufacturers expect to sell 2,200 cars worth more than £3m at the 10-day event, which has been planned to alternate with the traditional Motor Show held every other year at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

The first Motorfair was held four years ago but a similar event in 1979 was cancelled in face of opposition from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders,

which is responsible for the Motor Show.

This time Motorfair has the backing of the society, whose exhibitions manager, Mr Gerry Kunz, said yesterday that now that the Birmingham show was established their members no longer felt there was a potential conflict.

Motorfair differs from the Motor Show in that cars, new and used, can be sold directly to the public. BL expects that the event will help to encourage sales of its new Triumph Acclaim model, which was launched this week.

Visitors will have a chance to catch up on this and other latest car models, including a South Korean car new to Britain, the Hyundai Pony,

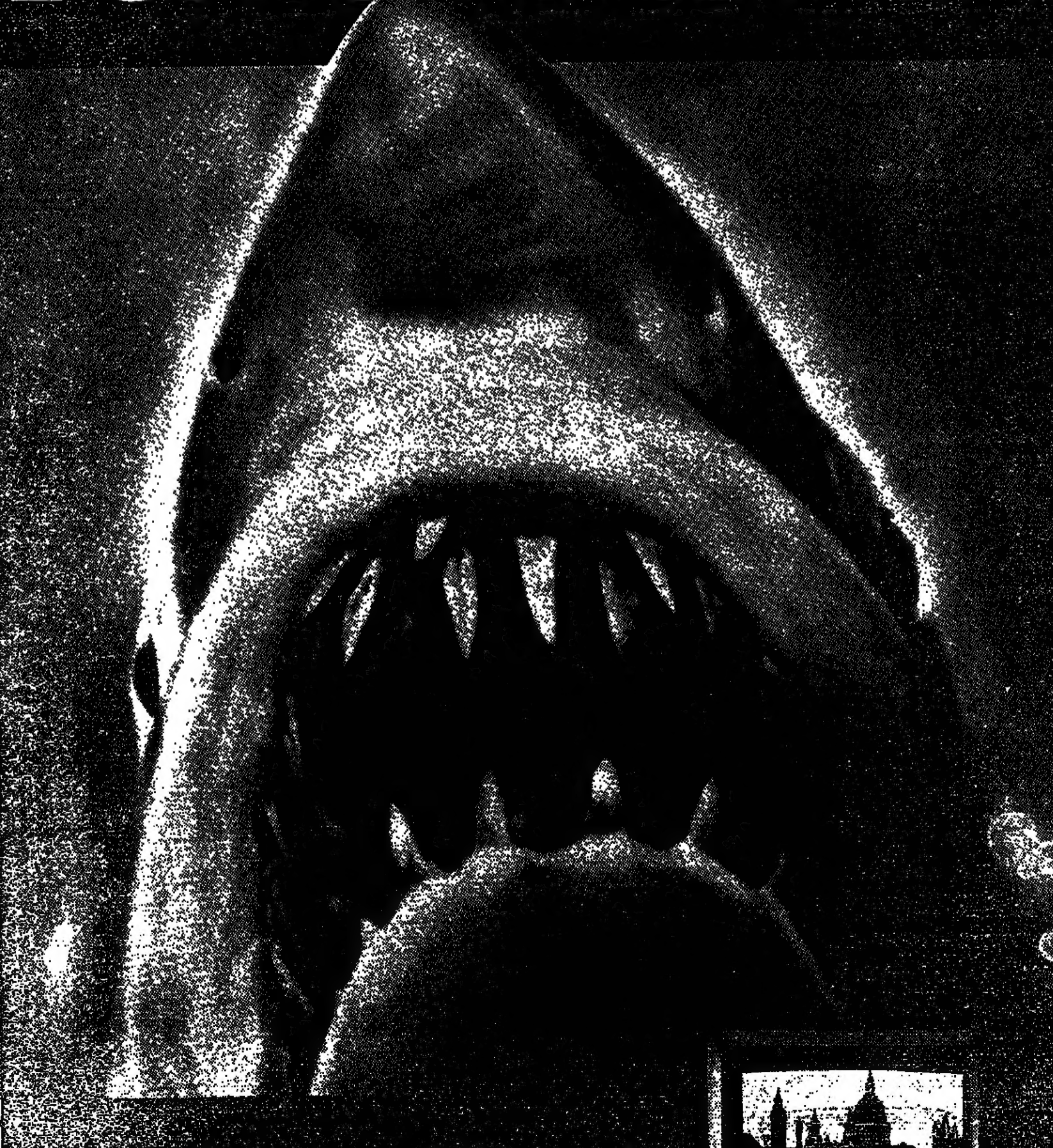
The De Lorean sports car will be making its first public appearance in Britain.

Apart from selling cars, Motorfair has been designed as a family attraction and there will be fashion shows, a funfair, model car racing, a child care centre and daily visits from show business personalities.

Mr Tommy Sopwith, chairman of Motorfair, said they were hoping for half a million people, but would be "very happy" with 400,000.

Motorfair will benefit from a £10m modernization of the Earls Court exhibition centre, which has resulted in improvements to several amenities.

TONIGHT AT 7.30.



JAWS: 7.30. The British TV Premiere of this suspense classic, starring Robert Shaw and Roy Scheider.



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Hope of Namibia independence by end of 1982

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 7

The Commonwealth heads of government meeting ended tonight with signals that Namibia (South-West Africa) should reach independence by the end of next year and strong statements on South Africa and apartheid.

The final communiqué covered a vast range of issues but southern Africa and economics have largely dominated the meeting. The leaders' stands on both Namibia and South Africa reflected the opinion of the front-line states that so far the Western contact group nations were holding the line with South Africa.

The communiqué called for the implementation of the United Nations resolution 435 without modification or dilution, something which is concerning Mr. Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, in particular. But there was no praise for the contact group's achievements so far.

Mr. Mugabe explained why: "We cannot be forthright in our support of the contact group unless we know what, in real terms, they are discussing... We hope that when they come to discuss with us back home we will then get to know in detail what they have discussed and it is only at that stage that we can say, 'proceed, we support you fully'."

Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, whose country is a member of the contact group, said that South Africans were now prepared "to be pinned down" to 1982.

Mr. Trudeau, whose optimism was shared by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, said that

South Africa had indicated it would not raise further issues to delay independence for Namibia.

The language on apartheid was the strongest the Commonwealth has used so far, the communiqué said, adding that its eradication rather than dismantling. The heads declared "their total and unequivocal condemnation of apartheid as a crime against humanity and their total rejection of all policies designed to perpetuate this inhuman system."

Their treatment of the situation in Angola was equally categorical and appeared to cut across the repeal of the Clark Amendment in the United States. The amendment was introduced during the Ford presidency to prevent the supply of weapons to groups fighting in Angola. It was repealed shortly before the Melbourne meeting opened.

Speaking of their strong solidarity with the front-line states, the heads of government "condemned any attempt, from any quarter, to subvert the legitimate Government of Angola through interference in the internal affairs of the country."

The final excitement of the meeting was provided by the Gleneagles agreement of separating contacts with South Africa.

Though Mr. Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, effectively got what he wanted in the confirmation by the heads of the government of the present wording of the Gleneagles agreement, he created a last-minute hiatus by leaving before the end of the meeting.

Commonwealth concern over arms build-up

Melbourne, Oct 7. — The following are textual extracts from the official communiqué of the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne:

Heads of government were conscious that they were meeting at a time when there was a growing sense of insecurity among the people of the world... Central to their concern were the slide from détente to confrontation, mounting tension between the superpowers and the build-up of nuclear arms threatening the very survival of mankind.

Heads of government reviewed developments in southern Africa...

Deep concern was expressed that the situation had deteriorated... At the core of the problems is the apartheid system which the white minority regime continues to sustain... the persistent refusal to implement the relevant security council resolutions providing for Namibia's long-delayed independence, the pursuit of policies of destabilisation against neighbouring states...

...and the expansion of South Africa's military capability.

Heads of government reaffirmed their Gleneagles agreement of 1977 and reiterated their commitment of fulfilling effectively their obligations under it.

Heads of government expressed deep concern that there had been no progress towards the achievement of independent Namibia...

... (They) reaffirmed their determination to ensure that the people of Namibia should be allowed without further delay to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. Mindful of the role being played by the Western contact group, they urged the group as a matter of particular urgency to intensify efforts to secure the implementation of United Nations resolution 435 without modification or dilution as early as possible in 1982.

Heads of government condemned the South African regime's repeated threats to and violations of the territorial integrity of the states of southern Africa, in particular the recent invasion and occupation of Angolan territory. They also condemned any attempt from any quarter to subvert the legitimate Government of Angola.

The armed conflict in Kampuchea (Cambodia) affected the peace and security of the whole region... They called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

Heads of Government expressed grave concern at the situation in and around Afghanistan... although there were divergent perceptions about the developments leading to the present situation, (they) were united in calling urgently for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference...

They noted that the growing interdependence of the world economy rendered it imperative that urgent action be taken to deal with the economic problems of both developed and developing countries, with special attention being paid to the needs of the least developed countries which were engaged in a desperate struggle for survival.

Heads of government reaffirmed their conviction that the eradication of widespread poverty underlined the importance of promoting rapid economic growth and development and of pursuing necessary structural and institutional changes in economic relations in order to create a more equitable economic order.

They expressed the hope that Cascan would make a bold start by putting international economic cooperation in a new and constructive course, and that it would unequivocally reaffirm the commitment to global negotiations, thus giving a much needed political impetus to those negotiations.

They resolved to make every effort to remove obstacles to an early start to the global negotiations...

Worst riot in five years at anti-Marcos protest

Manila, Oct 7. — Police firing guns and swinging truncheons today fought students throwing rocks and denouncing the "US-Marcos dictatorship" in the worst rioting in Manila in five years.

At least five people — two students and three policemen — were injured in the 30-minute battle at a public square. They included Colonel Alfredo Yson, Manila's police superintendent. Five student leaders were arrested.

The rioting erupted during a three-hour demonstration by about 1,500 after their demands for talks with officials in the Government of President Ferdinand Marcos were unheeded.

The students linked arms, behind a streamer saying "dismantle the US-Marcos dictatorship", and prepared to march through the heart of the capital. They were blocked by 200 riot police armed with revolvers and truncheons.

An initial protest was repulsed by plainclothes policemen. But the students regrouped and hurled rocks at the advancing police who charged into the students.

Some policemen commandeered a jeep and a bus and chased the students who regrouped for a third time. Police then drew their guns, and fired.

It was the worst rioting in Manila since police broke up a demonstration in 1976 against the holding of the World Bank-International Monetary Fund conference when two people were killed. —UPI.

Reagan budget cuts in trouble

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 7

President Reagan's plans to cut \$16,000m (about £3,600m) from the 1982 Budget deficit has run into trouble in the House of Representatives.

A measure passed by the House yesterday, and supported by 39 Republicans in a 49-65 vote, rejected sending a \$87,200m bill back to a committee for further cuts in education, health, human services, and Labour Department spending.

Mr. William Green, a moderate Republican for New York, said the dissenting Republicans voted to send a message to the President that the House did not want the social safety net cut to shreds.

President Reagan has consistently maintained that his programme cuts would still leave a safety net intact to protect the poor and needy.

The Bill could well be the first to come up against the veto Mr. Reagan threatened to use should any Bill be passed which would "bust the Budget".

Mr. Larry Speakes, Deputy White House Spokesman, said today: "We feel certain that there will be a strong recommendation to the President to veto this one if it passes in its present form."

Mr. Thomas O'Neill, the speaker of the Democratic-controlled House, conceded today he did not have sufficient votes to override a veto.

KGB attacks West for spying

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 7

A deputy head of the Soviet KGB has declared that the security police have won the battle against Soviet dissidents but has given a warning that the West is now stepping up its search for other ways of subverting the Soviet state.

In an outspoken article in the leading theoretical journal *Kommunist*, General Semyon Tsvigun said as a result of KGB operations "anti-social elements" despite the substantial material and moral support of the West, did not succeed in setting up a cohesive organisation on the basis of anti-socialism.

He said their calls for a revision of Soviet political and ideological principles and institutions not only did not receive any support from Soviet society, but were met with angry condemnation. "The unlawful activities of anti-social elements were halted, and the most active were brought to trial."

General Tsvigun, who was recently promoted to full membership of the party's Central Committee and writes frequently in the press, outlined what he called the provocations, intrigues, attempts to subvert Soviet citizens and espionage activities of Eastern intelligence services.

He alluded to popular grumbling about food shortages, the lack of consumer goods and the poor medical service — all admitted by Mr. Brezhnev at the party congress this year — and said ideological diversions were being created out of these questions.

Recently the emigration question had been inflamed not only among Jews, Germans and Armenians, but among Ukrainian organisations abroad, and clear anti-Soviet actions were being carried out by the Uniates (The illegal eastern-rite Catholic church in the Ukraine) and some extremist Roman Catholic priests.

Anti-social elements also tried to exert influence by setting up clubs, societies, theatres and seminars which were not under official control. The KGB would take decisive measures to put a stop to all such forms of ideological subversion.

Voyager mission may be cancelled

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Oct 7

Nasa, the American space agency, is to tell the White House this week that it will have to kill some of its programmes, including the possible shutting off of the Voyager space craft now bound for Jupiter, if its budget is cut.

The White House Office of Management and Budget is proposing, as part of Reagan Administration plans

to end the overall budget deficit by 1984, to cut \$367m (about £190m) from Nasa's funding for 1982 and a further \$1,000m in both 1983 and 1984.

Nasa sources consider that if it is forced to accept these cuts it would be better to cancel whole projects rather than try to trim back all round. So far, the space shuttle

programme has been sacrosanct.

Some \$520m out of a \$600m budget has been spent on the Voyager programme. It is planned that Voyager 2 would go on to Uranus and Neptune.

But having survived an accident to its camera platform which cut off its usefulness as it swung round Saturn, it may now have to be switched off because of lack of finance.

Polish strike threat over price rises

From Dossa Trevisan and Denis Taylor, Gdansk, Oct 7

Delegates to the Solidarity national congress here demanded an immediate freeze on all recently announced price rises, as a condition for economic talks with the Government.

If within two weeks the authorities failed to accept the independent union's demand that there could be no increases without its consent, a brief warning strike would be called.

The resolution proposing this came from Mr. Karol Modzelewski. It was less radical than some other proposals canvassed before his resolution finally won the day. The broad attack on price rises swelled after delegates became angered by the sudden announcement at the weekend that the price of cigarettes would double on Monday.

The anger with the authorities was also revealed in an amendment to Solidarity's 34-point action programme covering a range of economic, social and political issues approved earlier today. It was decided that if those people, including former political leaders, held responsible for "plunging the country into ruin" during the past decade were not prosecuted by the end of this year, Solidarity would set up a social tribunal to try them.

Solidarity's action programme omitted a specific guarantee to the Soviet Union contained in the draft. This said that the independent union wanted "to effect the task of great transformation

in a way which will not infringe our alliance with the Soviet Union".

A second draft replaced this with a more general reference to "international alliances". An amendment with 73 signatures seeking a more specific commitment was defeated.

The issue of poles living in territory ceded to the Soviet Union after the Second World War was raised again today, but without succeeding in finding its way into the programme.

There is a strong current of Polish fundamentalism at this congress, stimulated by the Real Poland movement, which emphasises old national values and symbols.

Mr. Bogdan Lis, the veteran Solidarity leader from Gdansk and the only Communist Party member among the candidates for 69 seats on the national commission, succeeded finally on the sixth ballot.

The national commission is to meet here tomorrow to choose the Solidarity, president. It will then become clear what sort of executive Mr. Lech Walesa, Solidarity's chairman, will have to deal with.

During this congress, the radicals have tried to tie the hands of the moderate Mr. Lech Walesa. The president election should show how much room he will have to manoeuvre.

Two important moderates, Professor Bronislaw Geremek and Mr. Ryszard Bugaj were eliminated during the contest for the national commission.

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Middle East

Arab states still in no mood to be friendly to Egypt

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Oct 7

President Sadat's assassination has persuaded many Arab states that the Camp David peace process is as dead as its chief proponent, but neither the "rejectionist" states nor the Arab leadership in the Gulf are in any hurry to bid Egypt return to its former trusted position in the Arab world. In Middle Eastern politics, prodigal sons are not forgiven that quickly.

There is also a suspicion—nursed more obviously by the Palestine Liberation Organisation than by Arab states—that Mr Sadat's death may not bring immediate benefits to those who have always opposed Camp David. Arab governments have no idea how seriously they should take Vice-President Hosni Mubarak's promise to maintain Egypt's relationship with the United States, nor do they seem to have much idea who was behind the assassination.

The Syrian daily newspaper *Tishrin*, which is a mouthpiece for President Assad's Government, declared today that "the fall of Sadat is the inevitable end of Camp David". Its headline read: "Traitor Falls—Egypt Remains".

The state-run Lebanese television service, which once gave considerable prominence to President Sadat's 1977 trip to Jerusalem, announced blandly that the crisis in Lebanon was in a great extent the result of the policies of the dead Egyptian leader.

There were few suggestions in Arab newspapers that Mr Sadat, however mistaken he is claimed to have been, was also

a very courageous man. Indeed, in Syria and Iraq his assassination is being treated with the kind of satisfaction that Allied newspapers in Europe displayed at the news of Hitler's death in 1945.

Only in the Gulf, where Saudi Arabia merely recorded the details of the assassination and the dispatches of Western news agencies, and in Sudan where there are palpable signs of regret, President Nimeiry of Sudan, who had only recently repaired his damaged relationship with President Sadat, ordered his country to go into mourning while in Oman—an ever faithful ally of the West—national flags flew at half-mast.

Having decided Mr Sadat's memory last night, Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, placed Palestinian priorities firmly on record today by setting off nonchalantly on a scheduled tour of China and the Far East.

In Beirut, about 5,000 PLO and left-wing Lebanese militiamen marched to the Arab Union for President Assad's Government, declaring today that "the fall of Sadat is the inevitable end of Camp David". Its headline read: "Traitor Falls—Egypt Remains".

Soviet Union

Cautious Moscow hopes for renewed influence

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 7

The death of President Sadat may open the door to the Russians to play a significant role in the Middle East, but the many setbacks Moscow has suffered in the area over the past 10 years.

The Soviet press, with customary caution, voiced such hopes directly today. It reported the assassination in a few brief factual lines. But Moscow radio's overseas service in English spoke of the Egyptian people's "discontent with Mr Sadat's policies" and "Tass quoted with implicit approval Arab statements of satisfaction at his death and hopes that his successor would give up his policy of betrayal".

Though Moscow is clearly delighted at the removal of the man who most fiercely opposed Soviet influence in the area, a person regarded here with bitter hatred as a symbol of ingratitude, the Russians will move cautiously in trying to reestablish their links with Egypt.

Until the policies of Mr Sadat's successor are clear, they do not want to take the lead in welcoming his death or be seen to be associated, even in sentiment, with his assassination.

In the Soviet view Egypt has always been the most important country in the Arab world. For this reason the Russians have constantly reacted with surprise and indignation to the series of attacks President Sadat made on the Soviet Union, including his expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador and six diplomats last month.

Moscow probably judged that the President's policies were leaving him more and more isolated, and wanted to retain as many links with Egypt as possible. This would make it clear that the Soviet Union was not with Mr Sadat, not with the Egyptian people, and would make it easier to mend relations once he was overthrown.

It is hard to overestimate the damage President Sadat inflicted on the Russians. His expulsion of 17,000 Soviet military advisers in 1972 was a blow that sent all Soviet strategic planning for the area awry. It served as a valuable lesson to the Russians never again to invest so much militarily and politically in a country whose leadership and policies could not be guaranteed.

The expulsions, the subsequent abrogation of the treaty of friendship and the refusal to pay the huge bill for the Aswan high dam also severely damaged Soviet prestige and influence throughout the Middle East and the Third World.

With the start of the Kissinger shuttle diplomacy, the Russians were publicly and visibly shut out of the policy making in a key strategic area, an interest of vital concern to the Russians that lay virtually on their own doorstep. The Camp David agreement, bitterly opposed by Moscow, culminated this humiliation.

Moscow turned instead to other Arab countries, making alliances with those on the

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Faces of mourning: Deputies in the Egyptian Parliament listen in grim silence during the emergency session yesterday which proclaimed the presidential seat vacant after the murder of Mr Sadat. Members wept as speakers from all political groups condemned

the murder and offered eulogies. Mr Foad Mubieddin, the deputy Prime Minister, said Mr Sadat had refused to lie down or even sit when the assassians opened fire. "We tried to pull him down, but he stood up in defiance. That was his nature. That was the

last lesson from Anwar Sadat." Another Cabinet minister, Mr Albert Salama, said: "They killed his body but his soul hovers around us to light our way." Mr Hafez Badawi, a deputy, said: "He let us down only on one score: He departed ahead of us."

Mood of numbed shock prevails in heavily guarded Cairo

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 7

Some 24 hours after the first burst of automatic gunfire which killed President Sadat, the streets of Cairo and other Egyptian cities were showing none of the signs of the mass discontent for which his extreme Arab opponents had been hoping.

In stark contrast to the scenes of demonstrative public grief after the death of President Nasser in September 1970, the Egyptian people were reacting to the loss of his 62-year-old successor with a show of numbed, but dignified shock.

With many details of the assassination still unclear, people were remaining close to television sets and transistors. Speaking to foreigners, they repeatedly expressed disbelief and obvious grief.

I wish that it was just a nightmare, but I know that we

United States

Haig pledge to work for success of the Camp David accords

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 7

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, today strongly reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to working with Egypt in seeing the Camp David peace process successfully implemented.

In the first official policy statement since the assassination of President Sadat, Mr Haig also reiterated the Reagan Administration's determination to press ahead with the sale of five Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Mr Sadat, he said, had spoken out vigorously about the need for the deal to go through. Failure to go ahead with the sale "would make a mockery of all that President Sadat stood for."

In a veiled warning to Libya, Mr Haig told foreign powers not to intervene in Egypt's political affairs. "We view with great concern at this juncture any effort by an external power to manipulate the tragic events of the last 24 hours," he said.

He added that neither the American nor the Egyptian intelligence services had uncovered any evidence to show that Libya or any other foreign power was behind yesterday's shooting.

It was an isolated assassination plot by Islamic religious fanatics within the Egyptian military rather than a coup attempt by a broad-based group, he said.

Mr Haig was today designated to lead the official United States delegation to attend President Sadat's funeral on Saturday. The high-level delegation will include three former presidents—Mr Richard Nixon, Mr Gerald Ford and Mr Jimmy Carter—as well as Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, Mrs Jesse Kirkpatrick, the representative at the United Nations, and several other officials.

There was some surprise, considering the importance which the Reagan Administration attached to Mr Sadat as the linchpin of United States Middle East policy, that neither President Reagan nor Vice-President George Bush will attend the funeral.

A White House spokesman said the President and the Vice-President were not going to Cairo "on the unanimous recommendation of Government security agencies".

Mr Haig's pledge to pursue with all vigour the successful completion of the Camp David accords is seen as a clear attempt by the Administration to repair some of the damage which President Sadat's assassination has caused to United States Middle East policy.

this morning's flight from Tel Aviv, had a panmimic touch, but other aspects of the new security alert had more serious implications.

With the identity of the six soldiers who launched yesterday's suicidal attack still uncertain, considerable government energy was being devoted towards monitoring reaction inside the Army.

Though much of the investigations were taking place in the privacy of fortified barracks, it was noticeable in Cairo that stray military vehicles were often being stopped and their occupants closely questioned by patrols of heavily armed military police.

The underlying tension was heightened by the presence of armed police on conspicuous duty at the main street intersections. These were under-

stood to be part of an efficient force built up over the last two years, largely to cope with the recent upsurge of Muslim extremism.

Worried Western observers in the main embassies expressed cautious optimism at the lack of any immediate indication that the assassination was about to plunge a much-seeded Middle East ally into internal chaos.

A number of senior diplomats privately paid tribute to the quiet, behind-the-scenes steps which the late President had taken to pave the way for a smooth handover of power to a carefully groomed successor, Mr Hosni Mubarak, whose stature has increased considerably since his surprise selection as Vice-President in April, 1975.

Mr Mubarak's personal standing has been helped by the fact that in rumour-ridden Cairo, the stories about corruption in high places never mention his name.

The early impression of subdued normality has been assisted by the calm reaction of the foreign business community. But in some of the luxury hotels on the banks of the Nile, desk clerks reported an outflow of the tourists—whose rooms were quickly occupied by the scores of incoming reporters.

One of the biggest questions raised by the murder of President Sadat is the future of the peace process with Israel. But even here, the first signs have been encouraging, with the first El-Al flight from Tel Aviv landing at Cairo airport less than seven hours after the attack.

Mubarak: at liberty to be himself

An indefatigable envoy who can build bridges

By Edward Mortimer

In a one-man political system like that of Egypt, a new President is almost an unknown quantity.

To have political ideas of one's own is not necessarily a disqualification for high office, but to let them become known publicly is.

Only a man who can be relied on to follow his leader's line without deviation has much chance of reaching, or any chance of retaining, the number two position. He has to be prepared to put up with the image of a servile, characterless yes-man until the moment when he is in charge and at liberty to be himself.

So it was with Anwar Sadat under President Nasser, and so it has been with Hosni Mubarak under President Sadat. Among Egyptian intellectuals his supposed stupidity has long been a by-word, the theory being that Mr Sadat dared not enrust any powers in a man of any intelligence.

But the only evidence of Mr Mubarak's stupidity was his failure to make any memorable remarks.

Absolute loyalty was undoubtedly a necessary condition of the trust that Mr Sadat placed in him. Considerable intelligence was also needed for the tasks with which he was entrusted. One of these, in which he may be said to have failed, was to ensure the loyalty of the armed forces.

His position as an air force general—therefore without a personal power base of his own in the army, traditionally the most political of the armed forces—may have been an additional recommendation for his role.

Perhaps, in theory, he can be held responsible for the breakdown of security which resulted in the assassination. But, more realistically, he deserves some of the credit for the fact that Mr Sadat was not overthrown, or even threatened, by a coup.

Another key role which Mr Mubarak has played in the last few years has been that of an indefatigable special envoy, explaining privately to American, European and Arab leaders each new move in Mr Sadat's diplomacy.

One country that Mr Mubarak has not visited is Israel. It is unlikely that this reflects any personal choice, for any reluctance to go there would have implied an unacceptable reservation about a key element in Mr Sadat's policy.

More likely Mr Sadat himself preferred to keep Mr Mubarak away from Israel, in the hope that this would increase his capacity to build bridges with Arab regimes that had publicly opposed the Egyptian peace process.

Washington—United States intelligence analysts say Mr Mubarak is intensely anti-Soviet and "well-disposed toward the United States". This appraisal was prepared



Mr Hosni Mubarak: Ready to steer Sadat's course

before the attack on Mr Sadat and was being studied with great interest by Pentagon officials attempting to gauge the future course of United States-Soviet relations.

The intelligence report on Mr Mubarak said he attended the Foreign Military Academy in Moscow, the Soviet general staff college, and two bomber schools.

It was not clear why Mr Mubarak became anti-Soviet, but officials recall that great friction arose between the Egyptian military and Soviet advisers before Mr Sadat abruptly changed direction and ordered about 17,000 Russian military advisers out of his country in 1972.

The sorrow

'World now a more dangerous place'

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 7

The assassination of President Sadat brought privateers today at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne. The morning session opened with a period of silence as a mark of respect.

A statement from the Commonwealth Secretariat said the heads of government had expressed their horror at such acts of outrage.

They immediately conveying their deep collective sorrow to Mrs Sadat and to the Government and people of Egypt, Commonwealth leaders expressed their profound hope that a determined effort on all sides to preserve peace and resolve problems in the Middle East will be the true and lasting memorial to President Sadat.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary described Mr Sadat as a statesman whose visit to Jerusalem was an historic event in the Middle East. He had been "a very remarkable man, a man of courage and chivalry whose gesture in sheltering the Shah will long be remembered."

President Shagari of Nigeria said: "The late President Sadat was a shining example of a humane leader of his country and a world statesman whose vision went beyond what was immediately expedient."

"His contribution to the efforts to solve one of the most difficult problems of our time, the question of the Middle East, will forever be remembered."

"Courageous in war, he nevertheless took hold of political initiatives that have led to a lessening of tension and a building of confidence necessary for negotiation and settlement."

The Queen said in a message to the acting president of Egypt: "I was shocked to hear of the assassination of President Sadat and I send my deepest sympathy to you and the Egyptian people."

"I have much admired President Sadat's leadership and his death is a grievous loss to the world." The Queen, who is touring Australia, had earlier sent a private message to Mrs Sadat.

Mrs Thatcher in Melbourne for the Commonwealth summit: "History will mark his great achievements, most notably his bold and imaginative bid for peace in his visit to Jerusalem in 1977. The world is a more dangerous place without him."

Brussels: King Baudouin paid homage in a message to Vice-President Mubarak to the "courageous and noble action for peace of President Sadat".

Mr Mark Eykens, the Belgian Prime Minister: "He will enter history as a man of good will who was deeply attached to human values."

The Union of Socialist Parties of the European Community: "The best homage is to make sure his work lives on after him."

Mr Egon Klepsch, president of the European People's Party (Christian democrats) group in the European Parliament, spoke of his "exemplary courage and clear-headedness."

Bonn: Herfried Schmidt, the Chancellor: "The courage with which Sadat followed his impulse to make peace between two peoples lifted him high above many of his contemporaries."

Rome: The Pope described the killing as a ferocious act of terrorism. "President Sadat was esteemed for his qualities as a man, a believer in God, and for his courageous peace initiatives with which he tried to open new paths for the solution of the long and bloody conflict between Arabs and Israelis."

President Ford of Italy: "They wanted to kill him because he was a mediator." Copenhagen: Mr Jorgensen, Prime Minister: "The world has lost a great statesman. . . . It will be difficult to replace him."

Morocco: King Hassan was one of the few Arab leaders to express his condolences, in a telephone conversation with Vice-President Mubarak. Mr Maati Bouahid, the Prime Minister, will head Morocco's delegation at the funeral.

Tehran: A radio report said that President Sadat, who offered the former Shah refuge and gave him a royal funeral, was "a treacherous and mercenary pawn of Zionism and imperialism."

Moscow: Newspapers devoted only a few paragraphs to the death and offered no comment. Only Romanians, among the East European bloc countries, came forward to condemn the assassination.

Belgrade: An official message hoped the Egyptian people would continue along the road that corresponded to their essential national interest. Belgrade has consistently taken a pro-Arab view of the Middle East conflict. The Yugoslav press condemned the killing, but was generally critical in assessing President Sadat's career.

New York: A minute's silence was observed at the afternoon session of the United Nations General Assembly, although few of the Arab delegations were present. In a carefully worded statement, Dr Waldheim, the Secretary-General, praised Mr Sadat as "a leader of vision and boldness."

Mr Ismail Kitarani, the Iraqi president of the General Assembly, sent a message of sympathy.

Jewish leaders in America praised Mr Sadat as "a man of peace, courage and vision." Peking: A Foreign Ministry statement hailed Mr Sadat as a man who had sought peace and opposed hegemonism, China's code-word for Soviet influence.

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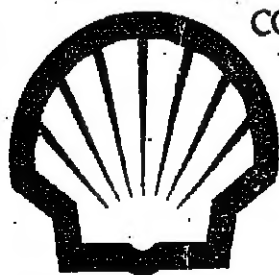
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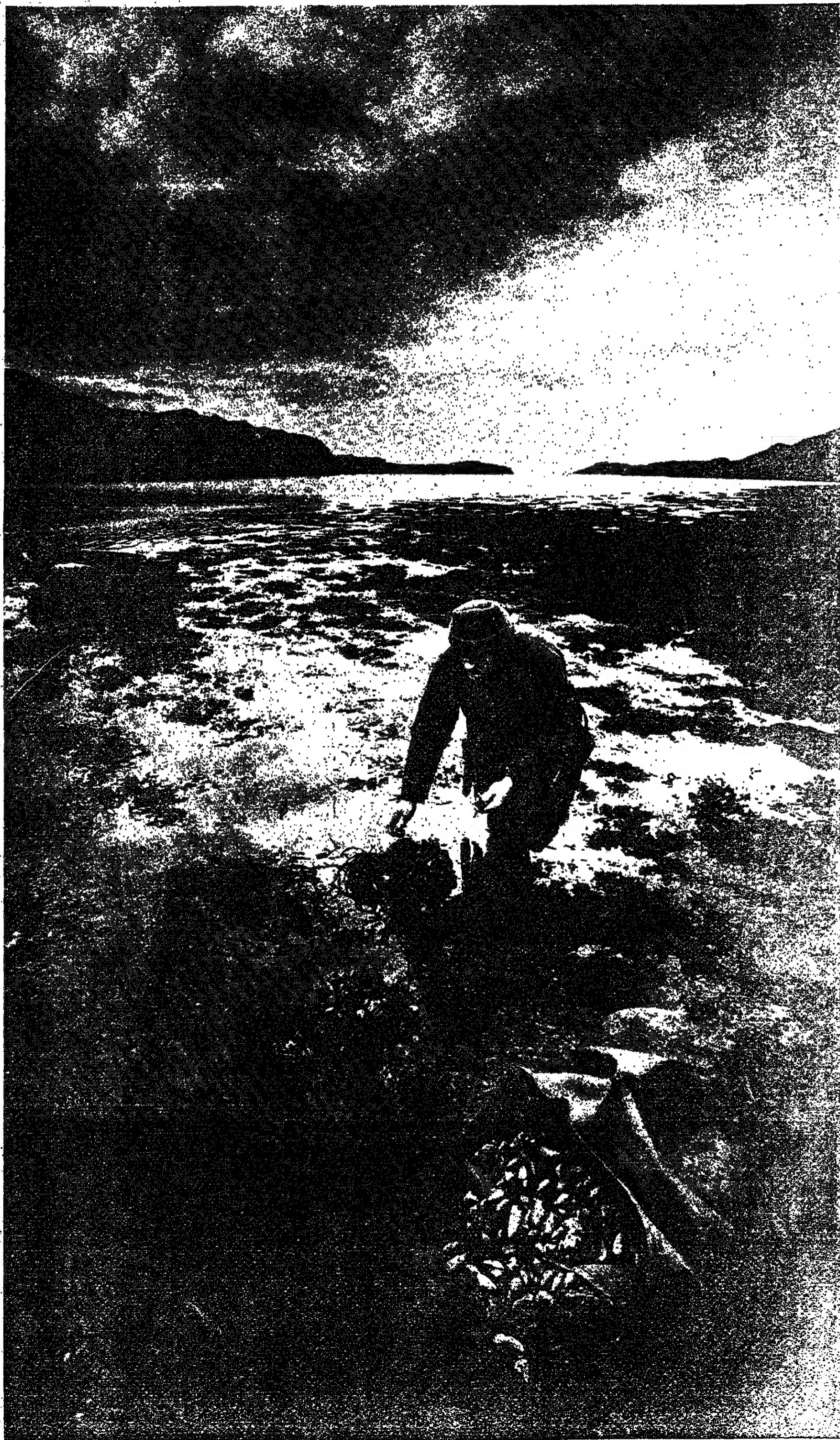
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Thatcher to see Khyber Pass on Pakistan visit

From Trevor Fishlock, Islamabad, Oct 7

In spite of Kipling's warning about "trying to hurry the East," Mrs Margaret Thatcher is to make a fast and busy 16-hour trip to Pakistan tomorrow.

The Prime Minister's programme includes a visit to the Khyber Pass to the very edge of Afghanistan giving her the opportunity to gaze across the most adventurous of frontiers.

On her way to London from the Commonwealth conference in Melbourne, Mrs Thatcher is taking up the invitation President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan made last year.

She will be the first Western leader to visit Pakistan since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan 21 months ago. Afghanistan and the long-term Soviet army support for the Karmal regime there will be one of the subjects raised during Mrs Thatcher's two hours of talks with President Zia which will start shortly after her arrival in Rawalpindi at breakfast time.

Mrs Thatcher's visit emphasizes British support for Pakistan over the Soviet presence across the north-west frontier. Britain wants pressure on the Russians to be maintained.

One of the important effects of the Soviet action, the American agreement to strengthen Pakistan's Army and Air Force, will be part of a broad review of South and West Asian events. It will also include the effects of the arms deal on Indo-Pakistan relations and India's complaints about its dangers.

President Zia will also want to hear Mrs Thatcher's account of the Commonwealth meeting, and her view of Pakistan's prospects of re-entering the Commonwealth, and the ending of a certain

isolation that re-admission would confer.

It was Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, who broke the Commonwealth tie, after the Commonwealth recognized Bangladesh. The difficulty now is that India is not keen to see Pakistan back in the fold.

Pakistan and Britain have no bone of contention at the moment. There was some concern here about Britain's troubles during the summer. But Pakistan's view of the Nationality Act is that, essentially, it is Britain's affair. The President may raise Pakistan's concern about expatriate political activists in Britain.

President Zia was kept in bed today with a throat infection. If he is well enough, he will accompany Mrs Thatcher on a helicopter flight to the North-West Frontier Province and Peshawar, its capital.

Mrs Thatcher will meet some of the Afghan refugees staying in camps throughout the frontier region, see tribal elders, visit the Khyber, and fly back to Rawalpindi for a visit to the hairdresser, a press conference, a state banquet and speeches. It will be nearly midnight when she leaves.

The Commonwealth summit in Melbourne dropped plans to consider the re-admission of Pakistan after objections by Mrs Indira Gandhi. The Indian Prime Minister, official sources said (Reuters reports).

The sources said President Ziaul-Haq of Pakistan had put off feeling for re-admission. Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, and the summit chairman, told reporters the government leaders had "decided to keep in touch on the matter" but had taken no action.

Restrictions on CIA may ease

From Nicholas Hirst Washington, Oct 7

President Reagan has sent Congress a preliminary draft of a new executive order which would greatly ease restrictions on the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

According to congressional sources, the new proposal would grant the CIA broad authority to infiltrate domestic organizations, review bank records and other private records and allow possible crimes by CIA agents to go unreported.

It is the third draft of the proposals written by an administration group headed by the CIA to replace an order signed by President Carter in January, 1976. His order placed severe restrictions on the activities of the agency, particularly on its ability to collect information about Americans and foreigners living in the United States.

The CIA is now apparently trying to strengthen its ability to collect information on anyone in the United States who may present a threat to the nation's security.

As an executive order, the draft does not need congressional approval and would become law if signed by the President. Members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, however, are concerned that the draft may go too far.

Senator Daniel Moynihan, Democrat for New York, and vice-chairman of the committee, said: "We want to make sure any changes made in the order are made because they are necessary and we expect the Administration to provide adequate justification".

A senior intelligence official was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying that the draft contained a broad requirement that all intelligence activities be conducted according to the law.

The Senate judiciary committee has eased the conditions of a Bill designed to prevent the release of American intelligence names. The Bill is designed to prevent publication of agents' names

From yesterday's late editions

Death injection is deferred

Thomas Lee Hays, who was to have been executed by lethal injection in Oklahoma state prison on Friday, has been granted an indefinite stay of execution.

Mr Hays, aged 45, has now indicated that he wishes to appeal against his death sentence and an appeal has been lodged on his behalf.

Opponents of the Iranian Government fought a half-hour gun battle with Revolutionary Guards and members of the Party of God in Tehran. In the northern city of Arak two people were killed and at least four injured in a shooting incident on Monday.

The realignment of the European Monetary System and the effect of, at least temporarily, breaking up the Benelux economic union for the first time.

The Netherlands will have a Monetary Compensatory Arrangement (MCA) plus 4.2, while its Belgian and Luxembourg partners remain on a zero rate.

Greek Communists may hold the balance

From Mario Modiano Athens, Oct 7

A Socialist election poster, pledging a truly independent foreign policy for Greece, shows a hammer pulling out nails marked "Nato" and "EEC" which keep a Greek flag rigidly pinned down. Beneath it one wit has scribbled: "The hammer is only the beginning. The sickle will follow."

The high degree of polarization that tends to wash away the half-tones from the Greek political spectrum has increased the chances that, in case of a draw in the October 18 election, the Communists would hold the controlling balance in the next Parliament.

The principal cause of polarization is the electoral system. Originally devised to ensure government stability, it boosts the gains of parties which poll at least 17 per cent of the total vote, at the expense of the smaller ones. This has discouraged Greek voters from "wasting" votes



A demonstrator cries as West German riot police break through barricades and begin to evict squatters trying to prevent the destruction of woodland for the building of a third runway at Frankfurt international airport.

Airport protesters fight a bloodless battle

From Patricia Clough, Kelsterbach, Oct 7

On the fringe of the forest near here two strange medieval armies, one entrenched behind ditches and earthen ramparts, the other moving in with helmets, shields and clubs, are fighting a weird bloodless battle.

As their men march to and fro, the invaders periodically bellow warnings that they will attack. From rickety wooden watchtowers the besieged reply with sweet argument, imprecations and rallying calls to the faint-hearted.

Then as their first bastion gradually falls, they sit, clapping rhythmically and singing moral-raising songs while the intruders begin to carry them off, one by one.

This curious scene at the edge of Frankfurt's huge international airport is the

latest and most picturesque of the periodic ritual battles between West German citizens and their state. This time the dispute is over a new third runway for the airport — after nuclear energy and missiles the third most controversial issue.

The airport authority, backed by the Land Government, wishes to drive the runway three miles into the woodlands, felling three million oaks, beeches and spruce, destroying the last intact forest in the vast built-up area south-west of Frankfurt, and increasing the appalling air-traffic noise.

The authorities claim that the airport is overloaded in peak periods and if the runway is not built valuable traffic will be lost to Paris or

Amsterdam airports. Like nuclear power stations, the runway has become a symbol of the clash between economic progress and the quality of life.

The battle of the third runway has been brewing for 15 years. No fewer than 70 civic action groups and organizations have brought, and lost, 104 different court cases. They have collected 174,000 signatures — more than enough — to call a referendum, which may yet stop the project.

This week, hearing that preliminary work was to start, 4,000 opponents, from pensioners to schoolchildren, assembled to dig a fortress in the path of the bulldozers. For two days and a night thousands of police brought

in from all over West Germany have been patiently closing in on the camp, carefully avoiding any violence, while the earthmoving machines set to work behind them.

They are allowing everyone to leave the camp but no-one to enter, relying fairly successfully on the cold, hunger and calls of work and home to reduce the numbers of demonstrators. By tonight it may be over, but the trouble has hardly begun.

Deeper inside the forest the opponents have built a village of log cabins and tree houses, surrounded by ditches and barricades, and behind that are three miles of woodland for which to fight. It is clear that there will be many more battles before the runway is built.

Bazargan defends Iran's left-wing rebels

Tehran, Oct 7. Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the former Prime Minister of Iran, criticized the executions by firing squad of left-wing opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini in Parliament today, but he was interrupted and shouted down by fundamentalist deputies, Tehran radio reported.

A crowd of about 400 demonstrators, marched on Parliament to protest against his speech in which he also deplored the "spirit of vengeance ruling the country". The session, broadcast live, was suspended for 30 minutes

soon after Mr Bazargan was interrupted by shouts and scuffling. He did not complete his speech.

The state radio said Mr Bazargan, who was Ayatollah Khomeini's first choice for Prime Minister after the overthrow of the Shah in 1979, told an open session of the Parliament he was against summary execution of Mujahedin Khalq insurgents.

This was the first public defence of the Mujahedin Khalq in Parliament since President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was deposed on June 22,

touching off to organization's campaign of terror to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini. More than 1,000 left-wing insurgents have been executed in the past three months.

The demonstrators carried banners proclaiming Mr Bazargan an "enemy of Religion and the Koran" and a "liberal reformist".

In his speech, Mr Bazargan said the climate of fear endangered Iran's Government, its people, and its religion. — AP and AFP.

Moroccan MPs quit parliament

Rabat, Oct 7. — All 14 MPs from the opposition Socialist Union for Popular Forces have decided to withdraw from the Moroccan Parliament in protest at a law passed last year extending MPs' term of office from four to six years.

The leader of the socialist group, Mr Abdelwahed Raddi, said: "This is not a resignation. But we consider that we have reached the end of the four-year term to which we were elected."

The announcement came two days before the scheduled opening by King Hassan II of the autumn session of Parliament, and observers saw the move as a fresh episode in the trial of strength between the Government and the opposition which has been going on since May 1980.

On June 1, King Hassan said that if the party withdrew from Parliament it would cut itself off from democratic life and place itself outside the law.

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Mr Young emerged with 42 per cent against 37 per cent for Mr Sidney Marcus. He will be favourite to win at the second attempt.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Europe's road ahead if Britain withdraws

I wonder what the opponents of the EEC would do if it suddenly broke up? A similar question, which has been asked before, is being asked again. What would its West European opponents do if Nato fell apart?

The unspoken assumption of those who, in various European countries, have at different times opposed their own country's full participation in Nato or the EEC, has always been the comforting thought that, even if two great political organizations of the Western alliance would survive, since others would carry on the good work. There was always a strong suspicion that what these critics of Nato and the EEC were aiming at was getting a free ride, keeping most of the advantages, while avoiding having to share in the costs of keeping the organizations alive.

This applies even to the noble neutrals of Europe, Switzerland and Sweden. It applies equally to President de Gaulle when he withdrew France from the military organization of the North Atlantic treaty. The proud general knew perfectly well that Nato would remain in existence. But if everybody else had accepted his logic and tried to follow a policy of national-oriented security, the result would have been a disastrous weakening of the security of all of Europe, including France.

In the end we would have had an American-German axis, resurrecting the ghost of German militarism, or a German-Soviet Rapallo, forcing the Americans out of Europe and leaving the European democracies at the mercy of Soviet hegemonism.

Thanks to the others, Nato lived on and France's official separatism did not even prevent the survival of a high degree of cooperation between French and Nato forces in Europe. However, Nato was weakened by the French withdrawal, while France was not made stronger by it.

Let us suppose that Britain were to withdraw now from the EEC. If everybody else accepted the logic of this step the Community would disappear. It is not difficult to imagine what would then happen, at a moment of great economic difficulties for all. Everywhere the forces of protectionism would prevail, all sorts of barriers to trade would be resurrected and the result would be a dramatic fall of production and employment in each European country. To stop that and the serious ensuing political upheavals, what else

could be done, but re-inventing and resurrecting the EEC?

A policy of withdrawal is thinkable only on condition that the others do not accept its logic and do not do the same. The supporters of Britain's withdrawal claim that after it has taken place Britain will be able to reach a good and favourable trade agreement. With whom? With the Community, of course, since it is expected that the others will be wise enough, or foolish enough, to keep alive in Europe a wide area of economic cooperation and free trade.

Without the existence of this huge, flourishing back-garden, how could the ailing British economy hope to recover? But Britain's withdrawal would make the Community weaker. The dangers of political as well as economic disarray would be much stronger and a weaker Community could not be too generous towards outsiders.

To justify the existence of the Community one has only to think what Europe would look like today if the European institutions had never been created. How much weaker we would be, each one and all of us, in almost unthinkable ways. How much stronger would be the Soviet Union and its totalitarian block.

While the Community alone does not and cannot offer a full answer to the problems of our time — slow growth, unemployment — nobody, including the Labour Party, can even begin to think about new effective national economic policies without starting from the premise that a Community exists.

Nor can the world balance of power be kept unless Europe is politically united; but European political cooperation — indeed, the European union — could not survive if the economic Community broke apart.

The Community cannot be made a convincing scapegoat for the ills of the British economy, whose relative decline began and continued, years after year, long before Britain joined it.

Europe's present economic difficulties could certainly be faced with greater confidence if the Community were improved and made stronger. This must be an attempted. Governments are thinking of how it can be done. But without the Community we would all follow our separate paths to a common decadence. In a climate of general strife which would only make the enemies of democracy happier.

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Spanish officers arrested

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 7

Spanish army officials relieved an artillery colonel of his command and placed several officers under arrest in connexion with the theft and illegal sale of light arms in Seville, army sources confirmed here today.

The arrest, including about 20 nine-millimetre military pistols and a sub-machine gun, disappeared from an artillery motor pool in the southern city last July, according to reports published in Madrid. The 23 people reported to be implicated included several of the motor pool's officers, according to the Spanish news agency Europa Press.

Suspected illegal buyers of the army firearms included two town councillors from the Andalusian village of Montellano, both members of the left-wing Farm Workers' Union (SOC), according to the independent Madrid daily *El Pais*. The SOC said that the union had nothing to do with arms traffic.

The disappearance of the weapons came to light after police captured a suspected criminal with an army pistol in his possession. A subsequent investigation at the military unit to which the pistol had been assigned revealed that other guns were missing as well.

EEC looks at fuel from crops

By Hugh Clayton

Farm ministers of the EEC decided yesterday to investigate crops that could be used for fuel instead of food.

Mr Peter Walker, the British Minister of Agriculture, said that the assassination of President Sadat had underlined the instability of oil-producing regions on which much of the EEC depended. "This is one of the dangers that Europe faces", Mr Walker said after an informal meeting of the Council of Agriculture Ministers, of which he is chairman.

He said after the meeting held near Broadway, Hereford and Worcester, that the council wanted to study "the longer term role of agriculture in the provision of energy in a raw material role as opposed to a food role".

They might commission research on a Community-wide basis into "using the soil to produce forms of energy". Asked which crops they had in mind, Mr Walker said: "I will have to put you on our research department."

BOMB ATTACK

Rio de Janeiro. An unidentified attacker threw a petrol bomb at the building which houses the British and Danish consulates, causing minor damage to the outside of the building.

Dunlop. G Plan. Revlon. Berlei...

British Airways. Hotpoint. Kraft...

Kellogg's. Esso. Hoover. Sony...

Britain's youth: part two of the 'Times' investigation. Dan van der Vat reports from North and South

Washer-up wanted, must be college leaver

There are worse scrapheaps than Newcastle upon Tyne to be thrown on as a youngster just out of school with no career prospects and little chance of a real job. The long local experience — for two generations and more — of living with usually rising unemployment is one bleak reason for its being a better place to be unemployed, if one must, than most other places. One of these, and it may come as an odd surprise, is Croydon.

Talking to youngsters in both places, a striking picture of disappointment and resignation emerges, sometimes spilling over into bitterness. In Newcastle, Gerry, aged 18, who has had about six months in odd jobs since leaving school at 16. "The same thing happened to my Grandad when he left school at 14 in the Thirties, as he's always saying. It obviously didn't do him any good either."

In Croydon, Jean, 17, entering her second year of unemployment since leaving school last year ("I just help out at home"). "If only I'd known what it was going to be like, I'd have done more in school, but they never told me. I've got no qualifications. I think I've blown my chances. I'll never get a job now and I don't want to get married either. I don't want kids. And I don't feel like working either because the jobs are boring."

The Greater London Borough of Croydon has two special disadvantages compared with Newcastle. In coping with the high level of unemployment among the young, it is not a city but more a geographical expression inside an invented boundary, like Nigeria in the colonial area; and it is only now beginning to discover what high unemployment means.

In these two important senses — lack of identity and lack of experience — it is at a clear disadvantage, even if its problem is only half as bad. One of the northerners who works in its careers office said: "They still don't really know what's hit them and they're only beginning to adjust to the problem."

The social spectrum in Croydon is, if anything, somewhat broader than Newcastle's, from the large black population in the north (the boundary is shared with Brixton) to the prosperous property-owners in the south. If you wish to see British society in all its polychromatic variety and inequality, you need look no further than the amorphous borough of Croydon.

What you will not find is any kind of cohesion. On Tyne there are poor Georgies and rich Georgies and also brown Georgies called Singh who say "why are you from below their turban. Nearly all of them can sing 'The Bayland Races'". But what holds together the inhabitants of Croydon are such tenuous bonds as bus routes and the council there pay their rates too.

Croydon is not just suburbia. In its own right it is Britain's fifth-largest commercial centre, the result of a conscious postwar decision to shift from manufacturing to service industries by the old council of Croydon proper.

Yet if you are in search of Two Nations in 1981 you will scarcely find a greater contrast than exists between the ill-matched components within this London borough. Young blacks I spoke to in north Croydon showed all the signs of the ghetto mentality, second generation. There was little trace of any sense of community. On the New Addington council housing estate with its 30,000 people and its rudimentary social facilities. In the south, the daughters of the rich rode burnished ponies into the sunset through the Green Belt.

Mr Bernard Doswell is Croydon's youth services officer. Only five years ago, or even less, he recalls, "any kid could find a job. Now, 'Young people have begun to lower their sights and move down-market, looking for jobs unworthy of their qualifications. This means that those with few or no qualifications are less and less likely to find anything.' Moreover, they are denied the

simpler jobs of which they are capable.

A local Manpower Services Commission (MSC) official cited this not particularly extreme, but absurd, example: last year a restaurant had a vacancy for a washer-up. The advertisement for the job stated: "Must be a college leaver."

Croydon is getting its first taste of a phenomenon long familiar elsewhere which Mr Doswell thinks contains the seeds of future social disorder: Work is a sign that you have become an adult; they will find other ways of showing they are adults."

He detects a degree of alienation between the generations never known before. "I think a lot of adults are physically scared of young people when they see groups of them on the streets, even if they are only indulging in high spirits."

Croydon's principal careers officer, Mr Cliff Webber, sees as clearly as anyone the shortcomings of the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) now being rapidly developed in the borough. "But one thing it often does do is to bring out talents of the kind that should have been discovered and developed in school."

He thinks Croydon is being strangled by its own cost of living, that it has too many of the disadvantages of Greater London and too few advantages. One of the counter-measures adopted by the careers office is the Tavistock Centre, organised to try to give young people access to all local further education opportunities regardless of qualifications, if any. "We have got to stop reacting to the problem and start acting," he said.

Croydon YMCA is running a "Training for Life" scheme within the local YOP. It sets out to teach such social skills as how to apply for a job and prepare for an interview, health and safety at work, and other things nobody should leave school without.

It also tries to give youngsters a taste of work. I met groups of them engaged in such projects as turning an old club into a fringe theatre and recruiting and extending a Boy Scout Camp in a wood on the fringe of the borough. The will to work was strongly in evidence. So was a lot of vulnerability.

Another MSC official in Croydon spoke of the difficulty in dealing with a 19-year-old out of school for three years who has never worked: "They're terrified, most of them," he said. "Isn't it terrible how so many older people forget what it was like to be young and know nothing and feel the dumbest things so intensely?"

In Newcastle the long familiarity with high unemployment breeds a fatalism (there is a whole local subculture based on it) but also understanding and sympathy. I met young people who told me how their parents rejected them because they could not find work. I met rather more who felt supported by parents, other relatives and friends who were or had been in the same boat.

Newcastle City Council's senior youth and community organiser, Mr Tony Halliwell, finds the generally high local tolerance of unemployment alarming. "So many youngsters here accept the concept

of the 'dole' all too easily, and that frightens me: it is hard to see people so young so resigned."

Mrs Olivia Burton is disappointed and frustrated. As the city's principal careers officer she runs a service, which is one of the oldest of its kind in the country, founded before the last war and much more heavily relied upon locally than Job Centres.

Now the careers service performs offers less and less to more and more. "It has become very depressing dealing with young people you want to help but can't," she admits. "But you must never show it." She is also worried about the morale of her staff.

I listened for a long time to a group of half a dozen punks, including a young woman of 22 who had had 18 months' work, looking after animals, in the past six years, and did not believe in marriage. There was a young man of 19 who had got halfway through a five-year apprenticeship at a furniture factory before becoming redundant.

The natural leader was a tall youth called Keith, who spoke of being picked upon, and in one case assaulted, by the police. By London standards, these punks were quite restrained in their appearance. Keith has eleven 'O' levels and two 'A' levels.

All were loosely associated with a musical group called Total Chaos and spent much of their time organising an empty school over the river in Gateshead as a base for gigs (engagements) and rehearsals, looking for grants from charities, local authorities and the like, and producing "fan-zines" (fan magazines — *semizdat* publications not normally shown to older people). Their enthusiasm was touching, and it seemed about to bear fruit.

In another disused school, this time in Benwell in Newcastle, I came across the headquarters of "Photocom." This is a new Community Enterprise Project, financed by the Manpower Services Commission. In charge is John, aged 27, who served his time as a welder but was out of work for 18 months. Then there is Marty, aged 19, who has never worked since leaving school. Pip officially joins the scheme, a photographic cooperative. In November, when he reaches the age of 18, they hope to build a business on photographing local events.

They were associated with the production, with professional help from a freelance photographer called Hugh, of a videotape on unemployment in Scotland. It included an interview with a young man who said he had been sacked at 18 because otherwise he would have gone on to the adult pay rate, and with another who said: "I wouldn't go in the Army if I had a job."

The commentary script, clearly an amateur effort was read over the film in an unvarnished monotone coloured by the unmistakable Viking vowels of the true Georgie. It includes one moment which made all the talk and the listening of this investigation come alive. The cat growled with a permanent frog in its throat intoned: "Leisure is a waste of time for the unemployed."

It is a sentence you can peel like an onion for its wisdom and its despair.

Race: Confusion verging on intolerance

Those who look to the young for open-mindedness will be unhappy to learn that tolerance of Britain's racial minorities only just outweighs intolerance. There is striking ignorance of the scale of the problem.

In answer to *There are about 55 million people living in this country. How many of them would you say are coloured?* no less than 39 per cent thought there were more than ten million. The likely true answer (there is no official figure) is about 2.5 million.

Another 17 per cent of the sample put the figure at between five and ten million, and a similar proportion put it between 2.5 and five million.

Only 12 per cent gave a figure lower than 2.5m.

Young women were more inclined to exaggerate the total — 47 per cent (against 31 per cent of men) guessed over ten million. The guess also grew as one went down the social scale, with 34 per cent of the upper middle class and 41 per cent of the unskilled working class guessing over ten million.

To a question on what should be done about immigrants (see table), nearly half replied that the Government should see that ethnic minorities get equal treatment. Compulsory repatriation was favoured by 26 per cent (in Newcastle 32 per cent, in Croydon 20). Voluntary subsidised repatriation was

favoured by 18 per cent (Newcastle 12, Croydon 25); this amounts to 44 per cent support for the "send them home" solution. Only 2 per cent favoured positive discrimination.

The statement *The police are prejudiced against coloured people* brought 47 per cent disagreement and 30 per cent agreement. Stronger laws to protect coloured people against discrimination won backing of two to one, (52 per cent to 28).

Only 2 per cent of the sample (and 3 per cent of the national youth sample) thought race relations the most important single issue facing Britain today; 15 per cent rated it as a major issue,

compared with the 74 and 83 per cent respectively who chose unemployment.

In Croydon, which has a substantial ethnic minority, 20 per cent gave race as a major national issue. In Newcastle, which has a small minority mostly deriving from the Indian sub-continent, only 9 per cent did so.

In Croydon, which suffered some overspill from the Brixton rioting, 21 per cent gave law and order as the main or a major issue facing Britain. In Newcastle, which escaped trouble, only 14 per cent did so.

Unemployment was blamed by 62 per cent of the sample as the most important cause of the riots. Of other causes advanced, racial tension was a

laggard but clear second at 26 per cent.

Police behaviour came third with 17 per cent in Croydon, which had some trouble, 23 per cent blamed the police, in Newcastle, only 11 per cent did so.

Only 12 per cent blamed agitators or militants. There was little support for the idea that immigrants "came over here and took our jobs." In answer to *What do you think is the main cause of unemployment in the country as a whole?* immigrants came third at 10 per cent, behind the world situation at 15 per cent and the Government at 31 per cent but well ahead of trade unions and "the workers" (3 per cent each) and management and the Common Market (2 per cent each).



"We just knock about the area because we can't afford anything else." Young unemployed in the Whitgift centre at Croydon.

Things they say: about O levels, the police, idleness, marriage

Paul of Croydon is a mature and witty 17-year-old with a fairly secure job in printing who had intended to work with his plumber-father. But then could not afford the wage for the son in hand.

"So I tried the big firms... they wrote saying 'We would like an O-level in metalwork and an O-level in technical drawing.' I've worked with my Dad, you spend half your time up to your knees in shit, what good's a technical drawing O-level going to do you?"

"The teachers don't know what's going on either," said Tracy, 16, fresh out of school and hoping to be a secretary. "Most of them have gone from school to college... back to school... what do they know about outside life?"

Steve, a car technician aged 19, also in Croydon, thought local councils had been "screwed" into giving blacks jobs. "You get a bunch of coons walking in, [saying] 'We're unemployed, we want a

job,' and they say No, and then they say it's racial discrimination."

Nigel, 18 and unemployed, cheerfully admitted that he "pounced" (from the context, scrounged) anywhere he could except from his mother. He was not fond of the police. "The older ones were all right, you could talk to them, but the younger ones, they think they're 'it'. Violent because they've got that power behind them. They think they can come up to you and give you a bit of a sleeping."

Among those I met in Newcastle was Gordon, an arts college student of 17 who caught the multiple dilemmas involved in being neither a child nor an adult. "You can get married at 16 but you can't go and see dirty films, yet you've already been paying full bus fares since 14. We're in the weird age-group."

Julie had just left school at 16 and hoped to become a

secretary. Time was already hanging on her hands: "You just knock about the area because you can't afford anything. You can go to a youth club or a friend's house or listen to records — if you can get the records."

Linda, an A-level pupil of 17, was worried about racial tension. She had visited Moss Side in Manchester before the riots there. "The blacks jump on you... I think they're over-protected. They shouldn't be allowed in, at least not to start businesses."

David, aged 20, said he had dropped out of school before taking A-levels but was now working in a bank. He had visited Moss Side in Manchester before the riots there. "The blacks jump on you... I think they're over-protected. They shouldn't be allowed in, at least not to start businesses."

Parents get higher marks than teachers

Young people are more tolerant of their parents than is usually supposed, but are strongly critical of what they are taught in school. These two tendencies emerge from the attitude survey carried out by Market & Opinion Research International for *The Times* among nearly 600 respondents in Croydon and Newcastle upon Tyne.

Eleven per cent were or had been at university or polytechnic, and 8 per cent in some other form of further education. Two per cent had a degree; 19 per cent had one or more A levels, 36 per cent had O levels and 40 per cent CSEs. Five per cent had other types of paper qualification; no less than 37 per cent had none at all.

Asked *How well do you think your parents understand you?* a total of 82 per cent seemed satisfied: 38 per cent thought "very well" and 44 "fairly well". Only 16 per cent thought they were not understood well at all.

The question *How well do you think you understand your parents?* produced 83 per cent who thought they did so very or fairly well, against 16 per cent (again) who thought they did not. (When these two questions were put by MORI to a national youth sample for *Now!* magazine two years ago, the results were almost identical.)

Assessment of the quality of the relationship went even higher. Asked *How well do you think you get on with your parents?* 49 per cent said "very well" and 41 per cent "fairly well", a total of 90 per cent in positive responses. Only 9 per cent said they did not get on well.

Of the sample, 81 per cent were single and 18 per cent married; 69 per cent lived with their parents, 4 per cent with a boy or girl-friend and another 4 per cent shared a home with friends. (One per cent were widowed, divorced or separated.)

Practical advice is highly appreciated (see table): 69 per cent would listen to advice on financial matters and 60 per cent on work. On money, 35 per cent of girls were very likely to listen, compared with 23 per cent of boys.

On more personal matters, notably on clothes and sex, advice is clearly less welcome, though 64 per cent said they would take advice on their conduct or behaviour. Parental authority may not be what it was, but clearly has life left in it.

Asked *How would you rate the education you received at school?* 20 per cent thought it very good, 30 fairly good, 31 average, 9 fairly poor and 10 per cent very poor. In other words, 60 per cent were satisfied in Croydon and Newcastle; a national sample of young people showed 60 per cent holding this view. Croydon (54 per cent) rates its schooling higher than Newcastle (45).

Eight per cent of the sample were or had been in private education; of these 35 per cent were satisfied. Nine per cent were from grammar schools, and of these 65 per cent were satisfied. Of the 73 per cent from comprehensives and the 10 per cent from secondary moderns in each case only 44 per cent were contented.

One of the more arresting results (see table) came in young people's assessment of what they were taught or not taught. Nearly three in four would have liked more on government. Nearly four out of five felt they should have been told more (or anything at all) about how to claim benefit. This topic — less a curriculum subject perhaps than an aspect of social studies — was introduced, with others, as a result of preliminary discussions with young people.

Two thirds complained that they were not taught enough about how to use their free time: in Croydon 61 per cent, in Newcastle 71. An appetite for information about new technology has obviously gone hugely unsatisfied (75). One in three felt too little time had been given to reading instruction.

MORI also asked about marriage and found that 49 per cent agreed with the statement, *Marriage is important to my future*, while 29 per cent disagreed. The difference between males (45) and females (53) is perhaps not as great as some might have expected.

HOME AND SCHOOL

Does/did your school spend too little/too much/about the right amount of time teaching:

	too little	too much	right
How to claim benefit	78	1	21
Microchip technology	75	1	24
Government	72	4	24
How to use a bank	70	1	29
How to use spare time	68	2	30
How to apply for a job	58	2	41
Economics	52	4	44
Information on careers	35	4	60
Reading	34	4	61
Arithmetic	18	16	65
Writing	16	9	75

(* = less than 1 per cent. Don't know omitted)

How likely is it that you would take your parents' advice on:

	likely %	unlikely %	F
Money matters	68	30	25
Conduct/behaviour	54	45	21
Job	60	38	31
Marriage	50	42	38
Sex	34	27	40
Clothes/dress	21	15	27

(Don't know omitted)

RIOTS, RACE AND IMMIGRANTS

What were the main causes of the recent riots?

	%	Male	Crp
Unemployment	62	64	61
Racial tension/Blacks	26	21	32
Police behaviour	17	11	23
Agitators/militants	12	11	13
Bad housing/Urban decay	8	5	10
Government policies	7	9	5
Breakdown of parental authority/responsibility	5	2	9
Media coverage (TV/newspapers)	4	2	6
Hot weather	2	0	1
Other	14	11	17
Don't know	9	12	5

(* = less than 1%)

Which best represents your views about immigrants:

	%
The Government should send all immigrants back where they came from	26
The Government should pay all immigrants to leave Britain who wish to do so	18
The Government should ensure equal treatment for immigrants	47
The Government should give preference to immigrants	2
Don't know	6

Tomorrow: Jobs; Hope; the Future

This survey was conducted by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) on behalf of *The Times* among a representative sample of 294 respondents in Croydon and 291 respondents in Newcastle upon Tyne aged 15-24. Field

work was conducted August 20-September 2 1981. National comparisons are from a MORI survey conducted for *The Times* among 1,775 adults also August 20-September 2 1981. © MORI/Times Newspapers Ltd.

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THE ARTS

Television

Charming faculty

Richard Murdoch has been the other half of some very successful partnerships, never a really famous comedian himself but able to carve a career out of fitting in and being acceptably pleasant, a professional fool rather than a professional fool and thoroughly, thoroughly British.

At 74 he has obviously enjoyed it all and, impressively sprightly, is still open to offer in the business he fell in love with as a boy in Tunbridge Wells while watching a pantomime.

Last night he told us something about it in the last of the BBC 2 series *The Old Boy Network*. He began as a chorus boy, a status which would, could, rapidly destroy ambition in all but the most resolute. Richard Murdoch was in that category for he continued in the chorus for some time before being lifted out by Jack Buchanan, who saw in him the promise of a song and dance man.

Buchanan was not the only one, for Murdoch recalled the then *Sheffield Telegraph* comparing him favourably with Fred Astaire, a comparison he was able to put in perspective. But it was radio that made him nationally known as the better-spoken half of a partnership with Arthur Askey.

The war found him a second partner, Kenneth Horne. They met while working at the Air Ministry and found time to write a series, *Much Binding in the Marsh*, which encapsulated much RAF lingo and became a national favourite. Then there was *The Men from the Ministry* with that versatile man Deryck Guyler, which ran for 16 years.

Murdoch remembered all and told it well. I liked best his story of Wilfred Hyde White's summary of the two things he had learned at RADA: first, that he could not act; second, that it did not matter. Charming was presumably enough as, to a large extent, it has been for Murdoch.

Dennis Hackett

Jazz

Panama Francis and the Savoy Sultans

Ronnie Scott's

Back in the dancing Thirties, the Strand had its svelte Savoy Orpheans, now a legend to fans of creamy saxophone sections and polite crooners; by contrast, Harlem had its Savoy Sultans, a band of retrained vaudeville in the matters of the Lindy Hop and the Shag.

Panama Francis was not a member of the original Savoy Sultans, but he was certainly of their world, and his efforts to piece together a band which reconstitutes the elements of the Sultans' music have evidently been a labour of love. London audiences have the next three weeks to enjoy the fruits, as this nine-piece unit attempts to turn Scott's confined room into an uptown ballroom of the Prohibition era.

A solid, attacking drummer who made his living playing on rhythm and blues records when the big bands became extinct, Francis has wisely surrounded himself with authentic veterans who retain an obvious affection for the idioms of their youth. They may be a mile shorter in wind than in the days when they accompanied jitterbug marathons, and their collective attack is sometimes not quite razor-sharp, but the esprit de corps could hardly be more joyous. Only the pianist looked as if he had never tasted bathtub gin.

Pieces like "Blues in Be's Flat" and "Little John Special" (a tribute to Chick Webb, one of Francis's great exemplars) are hardly calculated to provoke a great deal of reflection, but the band does contain one remarkable soloist in George Kelly, its tenor saxophonist. Kelly was around in the Thirties, and it is hard to understand why he has remained virtually unknown. Whether laying a lyrical obbligato beneath Julie Steele, the band's rather approximate singer, on "We Got the World on a String" or stomping away on a flag-waving rendering of "Clap Hands, Here Comes Charlie", he demonstrated a beautifully mature and thoughtful style located somewhere in the wide open spaces between Herschel Evans and Lester Young. The whole project deserves support, but Kelly, even at this late stage, seems to demand a niche in jazz history.

Richard Williams

Berlin Festival

A complex of Prussian contradictions



West Berlin has been indulging in an "exhaustive reconstruction of a three hundred year dream" — but Michael Ratcliffe asks if that dream perhaps contained the seeds of nightmare right from the start...

left: Ludwig Devrient as Falstaff, Berlin, 1817. (Akademie der Künste); right: ready for Napoleon — the philosopher Fichte joins the Berlin Home Guard, 1813; far right: His Majesty Wilhelm II by Caran d'Ache (Kunstamt Kreuzberg)

The Prussian autumn manoeuvres in West Berlin, whose opening John Russell Taylor reported on this page some weeks ago, continue to increase in splendour, bewilderment and size. Around the spectacular official "attempt at an assessment" in the restored Martin Gropius Bau, and the *Musee Sentimental de Prusse* at the Berlin Museum, have now mustered an exhilarating history of life in Berlin between the French Revolution and 1848 (Akademie der Künste, highly recommended), a disguised counter-attack on Prussian militarism at the Kunstamt Kreuzberg, a witty graphic account of the uniform in everyday Prussian life at the Dahlem Museum, and photographic documentary shows on the Jews (Staat Library), E. T. A. Hoffmann (Berlin) and Theodor Fontane (Kreuzberg).

To come, if not already under way: the Prussian postal service, the botanic discoveries of the Romantic poet Chamisso, sugar beet, Hegel, and the potato. I got the distinct impression during my recent visit that somebody thinks up a new idea every other day, and the more the perspective widens, the further any prospect of synthesis or definition vanishes from view. Still, while I could not in all honesty describe the resultant feast of contradictions as inexhaustibly fascinating, since the accumulation of data, images and sounds is on such a scale that it does at moments become very exhausting indeed, I always came back from the ropes for more. Flights to Berlin have never been cheaper, and I would encourage anyone to fall on what sections of the feast take their fancy between now and the second week in November.

Honourably — but, I think, misguidedly — the Berlin Festival endeavoured to accompany the occasion with music of Prussian provenance. This is a tricky one. Since none of the greatest German composers was born within terri-

tory that could be described as Prussian at the time of his birth, it means, in effect (starting from the top) six Brandenburg Concertos, six Prussian quartets composed for the cellist King Frederick William II by Haydn (but not, for some reason, those by Mozart), Mendelssohn, Berlin's most gifted composer (born in Hamburg), Meyerbeer (Ein Feldlager in Schlesien, November 5), Spontini (Olympie, December 18), and a succession of Court composers like C. F. E. Bach, Boissacini, Reichardt, Hesse, Zelter, Graun and Quantz. Neither of Berlin's two historic opera premieres — *Freischütz* (1821) and *Wozzeck* (1926) — was remembered on this occasion.

And then there are the Louis Ferdinands. The first Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was great Frederick's nephew, looks like Felix, and the potato. I got the distinct impression during my recent visit that somebody thinks up a new idea every other day, and the more the perspective widens, the further any prospect of synthesis or definition vanishes from view. Still, while I could not in all honesty describe the resultant feast of contradictions as inexhaustibly fascinating, since the accumulation of data, images and sounds is on such a scale that it does at moments become very exhausting indeed, I always came back from the ropes for more. Flights to Berlin have never been cheaper, and I would encourage anyone to fall on what sections of the feast take their fancy between now and the second week in November.

This was also the evening when, according to Springer's *Berliner Morgenpost*, which loves him not, Günter Grass brought one of the colloquies on matters Prussian,

held in the Hebbel Theatre, to life by proposing a recourse to Prussian traditions of probity as the rallying point of resistance to an irresponsibly aggressive regime in the White House. Four days after the riot against General Haig, the *Morgenpost* thought the suggestion "peculiar", but only those ignorant of Grass's work would find it so. Perhaps he is the last writer of greatness to draw spiritual nourishment as well as revolution from Prussian soil; but he writes about East Prussia, of course, and you are not really supposed to talk about that, lest anyone might start thinking you want it back. Confusingly, the *Morgenpost* just might.

The second Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia is the Kaiser's grandson and living head of the Hohenzollern house. He writes songs in the late Romantic manner which singers as good as Edie Meyer are pleased to perform. The old boy was tickled liberally pink to share the applause for her *Liederbund* at Radio Free Berlin, although the singer did neither E.H.R. nor herself a great service by surrounding his songs with those of composers who had so clearly inspired him. The unhappy result was that, in the end, everything began to sound the same. Loud.

The finest concert I attended at the festival had nothing to do with Prussia at all — a performance of Liszt's *Christus* by the Berlin Philharmonic and St Hedwig's Choir under Aldo Ceccato which eventually banished all doubts about "religiosity" and "sanctimoniousness" by the stark simplicity of Fischer-Dieskau's *Lied* and the blazing "Sabbat master" of an exceptionally well-blended and exciting vocal quartet — Judith Beckmann, Anne Gjevar, Aldo Ceccato and Hans Soria. The most enjoyably eccentric occasion was an evening of "Prussian theatre music" at the

Deutsche Oper, towards the end of which Wolf Appel, star of the evening in a stream of harsh, soldierly and subversive songs, saw from the Generalintendant's box whilst the normal occupant watched in half-shadow from the box above, the full orchestra and its conductor pretended not to be on stage and a vast chorus filed slowly on to the back and middle stages to sing, in due course, four minutes from the Act II finale of Spontini's *Agnes von Hohenstaufen* (Berlin, 1829, sets by Schinkel). Then they filed off again.

Götz Friedrich must have been counting heads in the house, for there were pitifully few. Attendance was middling to poor at every event I witnessed, except the Azimov concert and the main exhibition on Saturdays. Prussia has not quite aroused the curiosity of the Berlin public to the extent intended, for times are propitious for confrontation and conservatism rather than *Bilder*: the only thing that mattered about Bismarck, shouted the woman who gave his bronze bust a look with her umbrella as I was composing my mind for an intelligent and balanced view of the Schleswig-Holstein Question, was that he plunged the whole of Europe into war. Disregarding the characteristic ignorance and inaccuracy of her remark, the most compelling question raised by the incident was how on earth, with three Krupp medals and a pistol of Old Fritz already ripped untimely from their room, had she got her umbrella into the exhibition in the first place?

It was clear at an early stage in the planning that *Prussen: Versuch einer Bilanz* would have to proceed without any help from the German Democratic Republic, Poland or the Soviet Union, within whose territories the bulk of historic Prussia now lies. Subjects like *Potsdam*, *Stettin*, the Junkers and Königsberg, the city of Hoffman and Kant,

are thus underplayed both from unavoidability and tact. In a city of ruins exploring a country which no longer exists, such handicaps cause no surprise and are certainly not fatal, but they enforce a further dimension of artificiality on a subject which, historians like Sebastian Haffner believe, was an artificial and unnecessary creation in the first place: the state as an end in itself, a work of political art sustained by civic duty and the need to survive, increased by twin tastes for enlightenment and military conquest abroad. Haffner's *Rise and Fall of Prussia* (Weidenfeld, £7.95) is the best short introduction in English; read it before you go, then take it with you. It refines confusion marvelously.

Two quite opposite forms of iconographical presentation delight the contemporary German mind: the traditional, in which one item is seen at a time to resound with a single meaning, and the kaleidoscopic, in which objects not obviously connected are placed, even chucked, together, to see what juxtaposition throws up. The poster for *Prussen* itself shows three of the persecutors of the Jews, the great actor Ludwig Devrient to be born or brought up in Berlin; the poster for the festival, on the other hand, struck a collage of historical figures and associations in a Brandenburg sandbox against a blue sky. It seemed to suggest that whatever you were seeking in this exhaustive reconstruction of a three hundred year dream, you would find it there somewhere. Whether the dream contained the seeds of nightmare from the start will never be settled for certain.

Theatre

Sleuthing royalty

To Kill a King

Arts, Cambridge

Two private investigators come together in *To Kill a King*. While nothing is inevitable, it is no surprise to find that Royce Ryton, that royal dramatist with an urge to uncover every king's entanglement, should choose also to awaken Sherlock Holmes for yet another service to the throne.

Along with Mr Ryton's investigations of the flirtations of Edward VII, it is now possible to see his projection of a plot against the English monarch, as it might be handled by Holmes and Watson in Baker Street. As Mr Ryton has an historical bent that verges on the passionate, he was never likely to miss the world of politics which surrounded the ascent of King Edward to the throne, and he reduces the raging forces of international finance and revolutionary ideology to characterizations of villainy firmly in the mould of men susceptible to civilised pursuit of wrongdoers.

The two styles of investigation are frequently uneasy bed partners in Adrian Rendle's production for the Actors Company. Mr Ryton gives Holmes the benefit of common knowledge regarding the woman in Edward's life, and insidiously points up the financially ruinous obligations of being a royal mistress, which is the stuff of Mr Ryton's royal biographies, but he also expects Holmes to carry on silently as the yield almost completely to Holmes's display of the actor's craft of disguise as his demonstration of the famous deductive skills, and it is highly amusing without being engrossing.

Such mystery as the plot creates is stretched beyond patience in the lengthy scene changes of Mr Rendle's production. There are no real surprises in the investigation, since Mr Ryton's villain is a villain before he ever introduces the case itself.

Through all such goings on, and through the more than occasional pleasantness of the dialogue, the company keep straight a keen and genial villain before he ever introduces the case itself. Through all such goings on, and through the more than occasional pleasantness of the dialogue, the company keep straight a keen and genial villain before he ever introduces the case itself.

The real affection is not for Holmes, nor for the agreeable Watson of Peter Harlowe, but for the actor and general Edward. So much so that Alan Ford presents him as a sort of lecherous Father Christmas. The play needs more of Conan Doyle.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

Verdi's music given its due

Falstaff

Apollo, Oxford

Most years Glyndebourne Touring Opera set off on their travels with the enormous advantage of a suitcase packed with excellently prepared and finished productions. This autumn's collection looks particularly strong: two operas by courtesy of Sir Peter Hall, *Figaro* and *Midas*, and *Night's Dream*, and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's version of *Falstaff*, which opened proceedings at Oxford. It is not often that the university city has first date, but Norwich gets a miss this season.

Under the guiding hand of Julian Hope, who has had a lengthy involvement with Ponnelle's staging, *Falstaff* comes up sparklingly fresh. Some elements have to vanish away from Glyndebourne, notably the invention of Sir John's emergence from the reedy Thames in the last act and the ominous shadow, growing ever larger, cast by Ford during his outburst of jealousy. Windsor Forest itself could do with a little more light as the tour progresses. But the Berkshire meadows still gleam in the sunshine through the windows of the Garter Inn and the merry wives themselves have an alluringly comfortable existence in their thoroughly desirable brown and white Tudor dwellings. Best of all, Julian Hope preserves the total musicality of Ponnelle's approach to Verdi, with joke after joke borne in the orchestra.



Capecchi as Falstaff: gusto and energy but not so much dignity

Youth and the portly knight rarely make a workable combination, so Glyndebourne have made a break with tradition by engaging one thoroughly experienced singer, Renato Capecchi, in the title role, to join their company of aspiring artists. Capecchi is familiar with the production, having spent two Glyndebourne seasons in it. His Falstaff has gusto and energy together with an unerring eye to spot where the laughs may be lurking, ultimately, though, it lacks dignity and is too close in flavour to Dom de Luise's Mero in *History of the World Part I*. The voice now has more bark than bite but Capecchi's handling of Italian is, like the production, the best possible model for the English-speaking cast around him.

Among the latter it was Neil Jansen's Ford who most caught the ear, a portrayal dark of voice and dark of nature from a baritone who

should not be lost to his native Queensland when the tour ends. The two tenors also have impressive stage personalities: Mark Curtis, light-weight and charming in the Cossetti mould, and Hugh Hetherington as a sharp and spiteful Calas. The ladies will probably need another performance or two before they show their best, though there was enough in Elizabeth Byrne's Alice to suggest a powerful soprano in the making, and Rosamund Illing's Nannetta will be found winning when she moves more comfortably on stage.

Elgar Howard found it difficult to achieve the right orchestral balance in the Apollo (once the New Theatre, where the acoustics have never been easy. He made it by the last act, when the playing of the Bourne-mouth Sinfonia was much more relaxed and idiomatic than it had been earlier.

John Higgins

Dance

A Murasaki Tale

East Grinstead

It takes courage to start a new ballet company in the middle of a recession, but Janet Lewis has done just that, using a nucleus of dancers who previously worked with her in Dublin. The intention of her British Ballet Theatre is to be a regional company for the South of England, using the Adelphi Theatre at East Grinstead as its base.

The repertoire for their first season is based firmly on the classics: a sensibly conservative policy. One programme, which I have not yet seen, comprises Anton Dolin's production of Giselle, the other includes two classical excerpts sandwiching the one modern production, *A Murasaki Tale*. Even this could not be accused of avant garde tendencies.

It is an essay by an American choreographer, Terez Nelson, in mock-Japanese style, full of tediously ceremonious confrontations. So much of the gesture is irrelevant, and so many characters look exactly like each other, that the story, about an emperor's concubine who kills herself, gets lost. Eventually she stabs herself with the blunt handle of her fan, an unusual death.

It was quite prettily designed, as indeed was the whole evening, with special credit to Frank Kenny for his almost edible Kingdom of Sweets for *The Nutcracker*. He takes Festival Ballet's former, much-missed, Benoit's production for his starting point, as does Janet Lewis for her production. A piano quartet led by Michael Bassett gives a reasonably acceptable account of Tchaikovsky's music.

For that and for a group of dances from *Bourgeois*, *Napoli* and *Florence Festival of Genoa*, British Ballet Theatre has two stylish and experienced leading women, Patricia Merrin and Patricia Rianne. Among the less familiar dancers, Laura Green in her Maritane dance and Denise Roberts in her *Napoli* solo stand out, as does the playing of his vigour all evening.

John Percival

Concerts

Sovereign orchestral virtues

Dresden Staatskapelle/Blomstedt

Festival Hall/Radio 3

What a treat, at this time of the musical year, to have a visit from the Dresden State Orchestra, finest of the East German orchestras and, all my life, the equal of any orchestra in the world on a good night. It has a great history as Dresden's opera orchestra, going back to Heinrich Schütz's time and, among later conductors, Weber, Wagner, Richard Strauss, more recently Karl Böhm and the Dresden-born Rudolf Kempe. Several of the records that I grew up with were played by the *Sächsische Staatskapelle*, the then German title of this orchestra; they still sound magnificent.

The Dresden orchestra's present conductor is Herbert Blomstedt, a less illustrious name, evidently, a serious musician and expert orchestral trainer, to judge from the

playing on South Bank on Tuesday. The sound of the woodwinds is still distinctive, coolly sensuous in blend, solos delivered with generous sensibility, the horns quite ripe in timbre, but firmly under control.

The string department has all the fire and richness, that no orchestra of the 1930s quite matched, not even the Vienna Phil. Nowadays the competition is much fiercer: two handfuls of orchestras from elsewhere could have played the Dresdeners' programme at least as splendidly, perhaps as excitingly as the Dresden virtues remain sovereign, because something so personal cannot be surpassed.

They played Weber's *Oberon* overture, written by a Dresdener for London, apt choice, and a telling demonstration of the orchestra's precision, rhythmic vitality and sonorous characteristics:

the horn solo, the silvery flutes, the woody, smoky solo clarinet, the clean tutti sound, the soaring violins. Mozart's Symphony 39, the orchestral force scaled down, was given with plenty of energy, and beauty of sound, but the winds especially, though the reading did not plumb musical depths — we seemed to hear what a Viennese audience of 1788 would appreciate, not everything that Mozart put into the music.

Beethoven's *Eroica* Symphony, after the interval, was much more serious, a nobly shaped, highly classical reading, full of musical detail, in expression concerned to the melancholy, even tragic elements, outside the funeral march, alongside the heroism. Momentousness was missing, somewhere: respect for Beethoven's tremendous achievement was everywhere, but Beethoven wanted audiences to go wild with jubilation at the end.

William Mann

Emotion transcends language

William Byrd Choir

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It may well be that, unless an unusually generous sponsor steps forward, Tuesday night's concert by the William Byrd Choir, directed by Gavin Turner, proves to be their South Bank swansong. In celebration, they chose to sing two of Byrd's most popular works, the Mass for Five Voices and the evening part of the Great Service.

In the Mass, the more doctrinal sections, the Gloria and Credo, suffered from the lack of surrounding ritual, seeming here to be rather dutiful music. The emotive Sanctus and Benedictus stimulated the choir — more vividly, and they responded generously to Byrd's subjectively passionate tapestry, rising opportunely to the plaintive, pitiful pleas for peace and mercy in the closing pages of the work.

It is surely not too fanciful to suggest that as a Catholic Byrd felt his contribution to

the Anglican liturgy to be but a professional commitment. Like all master craftsmen, however, he usually managed to disguise such things, not least in the Magnificat of the Great Service, here given a brisk performance, if one without quite enough emphasis on its numerous word painting devices.

Its companion Nunc Dimittis is representative of Byrd's typical response to a suppliant text. In its artfully calculated ebb and flow of melody and harmony and its concentrated suspension, it oozes an emotion which transcends language and liturgy. A radiant warmth in the choir's confident reading suggested that they, too, felt a difference in quality. Further proof, if it was needed, that when forced to toe the Protestant line Byrd was capable of writing stuporously music came with the anthem "O God whom our offences have justly displeased", as rapt in its dense counterpoint as "Exsurge, Domine" had been earlier, though with less evidence of

an unpleasantly sinewy sound from first tenors.

For contrast's sake, Ashley Stafford sang some Dowland lute songs with cunning restraint and a tone of rich hues. The tasteful sentimentality of "Weep no more sad fountains" and "In darkness let me dwell" left no doubt the clever and genial gifted young countertenor's art; neither, for that matter, of Dowland's.

Stephen Pettitt

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Italian fashion by Suzy Menkes. Photographs by Harry Kerr.



Milan, where style is as natural as strikes

In Milan the hotels are on strike. The restaurants are closed. The bars are shut. The waiters and chambermaids are on the picket lines. Is this the end of risotto alla Milanese as we know it?

The elegant Via della Spiga is open for business as usual. Women are parading in snappy suede trousers and frothy mohair sweaters. The pasta in the besieged food shops is arranged like a bouquet in its bowl.

Style is as endemic to Italy as strikes. The renaissance of Italian fashion over the last seven years is part of a much wider ripple of taste and design sense, that makes looking in any window — from the shell pink metallic lamps in the furniture store to baubles of multi-coloured sweets — an aesthetic pleasure.

The same attention to details of style, the same arresting sense of colour, runs like a thread of mercury

through the fashion collections. It comes both in the grand design (Fendi's theatrical bursts of fuchsia pink with flaxen yellow) and in the detail (Armani's jacquard brocade jacket matching exactly the weave of the linen pants).

Italian clothes have a collective image that is quintessentially different from other European offerings. The Milan show is the first of the fashion fairs for spring and summer, which move on to London (next week), Paris and New York.

If I had to define the difference between French and Italian fashion, I would say that the French are master tailors and that the Italians are mistress of the body. Their collections have a softness and drape, whether it is in sportswear (like Missoni's wide-legged short culotte skirts) or for the city (Gianni Versace's fine linen jacket unfolding with pleats at the

collar like the petals of a flower.)

The most stiff and unlikely fabrics are bent to the Italian fashion image. Genny had black leather, made like a swimsuit top to a silk wrapped evening skirt. Fendi showed sensuous silk organza dresses trimmed with liquorice black patent leather.

The favourite Italian fabric is linen, used by Laura Biagiotti for neat white dresses of pure innocence, or by Versace, printed in Prince of Wales check, for the most sophisticated of city suits. British buyers complain ungraciously that our public does not understand linen or appreciate its instantly crumpled look. In Italian hands it is moulded to the shoulders and caresses the bust like well-warmed plasticine.

Italian clothes are now imported in a fair quantity to Britain. Gianne Versace has just opened a shop in London (35 Brook Street) with Giorgio Armani and Missoni already installed in South Molton Street.

Giorgio Armani showed in Milan this week a still life of style: the clothes spotlighted against the shiny black Venetian blinds of his showroom. Armani told me that he wanted buyers and press to have the same approach to his clothes as the woman in a shop. Since his clothes are tactile, it was a pleasure to touch the aquamarine moiré silk or the transparent sequins clinging like fish scales to tulle.

Armani's colours — aqua, sea green, and silver — transported us to an underwater grotto. His line — striped pirate pants and buccaneer boleros (often a trompe l'oeil effect in fabric) were from the high seas.

Gianni Versace and Giorgio Armani seem to be waging a war of life-styles. Armani has a magnificent rococo palazzo in Milan (mostly obscured by the clean lines of modern

Italian interior decoration). He also owns an island. Versace has a grand building in Milan's smartest street, and a palace in Lake Como, where he launched his new perfume last week.

Versace's clothes are immensely luxurious, with scarf silks (this season with Dec blocks of colour) wrapping the body at the hips to make short skirts. His cut is also exceptional. He flattens pleats at the side of trousers, or across the front of a jacket so that they lie in shape until unfurled in movement. His pleated pants are already much worn (and much copied).

The Milan line for next summer is short, especially for wide soft culottes. Trousers are also shorter, universally half-mast rather than ankle length, although Missoni showed pretty ankle cuffed trousers in a new over-check print that I describe as 'Missoni madras'.

Full calf-length skirts are shown by Fendi with wide waist-cinching belts. Elsewhere, they tend to be wrapped at the hip and inspired either by an Oklahoma vision of the American West or an equally callid view of Marrakesh. I prefer Moorish Spain when it is in an ethnic belt round a

white linen shorts suit at Genny, to the violently garish and embroidered soukh outfits by Kamikaze.

British-born Keith Varty, the designer for Pimms and Byblos, did a pretty and glamorous version of the Anne of York Gunkook, and showed the bolero shapes that are a theme of this season.

For a nation whose fashion industry is founded (and often funded by) fabric companies, the prints were disappointing, unless you like the kind of wistful chintz that I call maid's bedroom wallpaper. Today maids are au pairs with rooms decorated in Laura Ashley, and there was some of those tiny flower prints too, especially at Sportmax, mixed rather successfully with stripes.

Spots and stripes were the fashion prints of the season — clean and pure for Laura Biagiotti's Oxford shirting dresses, or sharp and strong in Fendi's bright deck chair stripes.

Rich Milanese still have personal maids, neatly dressed in the dark striped prints and fresh white aprons that are on display in a small shop opposite the Grand Hotel. I wonder what they think of £500 suede trousers? And if they joined the picket line?

Left: the Italians extraordinary skill with skin is shown in Fendi's fish-scale studded suede jerkin, over a suede top with lattice-work sleeves. Designer Karl Lagerfeld makes the linen skirt calf-length with a waist-cinching triple-buckle belt. Long full skirts were shown by most designers, but much shorter skirts or shorts were the dominant line.

Centre: the wide half-mast shape of the new summer trouser. Giorgio Armani's buccaneer pants come in striped linen with a flame red and gold silk top and bolero. The proportions are crucial. Most Milan designers drop the waist and sash the hip. Or conversely raise the waist with an actual or fake boleros.

Right: Missoni's striped linen wide shorts with stained-glass patterned cotton knit. This is the 1980s version of the mini skirt, almost always divided like short culottes and wide rather than fitted. The silhouette is mostly broken at the hip line. Jackets are big soft and shirty. Shoes or sandals are always flat.



"You boy, in the grey flannel shorts, get your hair cut."

Surely you're mistaken, Headmaster. Agreed, the shorts are traditional grey flannel in Pure New Wool. (By Waldmann, £51.)

And, yes, the shirt (£25) and bow tie (£4.95) ensemble is reminiscent of the get-up at the Head Prefects' annual do.

But that chunky cardigan by Rococo for £96? And that delicately teased hair by Kevin House on the top floor?

And the lipstick?

Perhaps, Headmaster, you lunched rather too well?



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The moment I knew that Sadat trusted me

by Shimon Peres

Leader of the Israeli opposition Labour Party

When Dr Henry Kissinger told us, after having met President Sadat for the first time, that he was an impressive person, a rather handsome man with considerable charm, we raised our eyebrows. That was not what we gathered from his pictures and how we saw his image. We thought of him as a cold man, a remote and distant person and rather capricious.

Later, when we met for the first time, face to face, I was immediately conquered by his strange charm—a very unusual one—and by his capacity for winning your attention and your trust.

His face resembled somehow that of the ancient Sphinx, though in a miniature way and alive. As to his suit and his style of dressing it was *demier cri*—he looked as if he almost belonged to the jet set. When in his *Galabiyeh*, the dress he wore in his native village of Mit Abul-Kum, his appearance was dramatic, while it could be very dominating when he was dressed in the impressive uniform of a Field-Marshal which he had on when assassinated in the Nasser Stadium in Cairo.

The gap between the image of a Sphinx and the taste for the latest fashion as well as between the rural clothes and the urban uniform, were distances which appealed to Sadat as a person and which stretched his imagination.

It was in this space that he found the possibility to hide a rock-like realism together with innocent dreams of

glory. At times he appeared as a dreamer even more than an organizer, and the man who knew hardship in his youth, who organized dangerous conspiracies while young, was capable of dreaming in his adult life about building a mosque, a church and a synagogue on the top of Mount Sinai, where he apparently felt that one can still find the traces of Moses printed on stones.

It might well be possible that the sufferings he experienced in his youth drove him to the tempting realm of dreams and vision. During the long talks we had he would mingle painful memories from his past with a global dream for the future.

For example, he told me once how his daughter (from his first marriage) died in her sick bed because he could not afford to buy her a root of sugar that was worth a few Egyptian piastres. In the same breath he started talking about the need for curing the Middle East of its chronic ills and bringing it back to the high rank of civilization as it used to be thousands of years ago.

Peace in his eyes was the signal for such a renewed civilization and, in our conversations, he used to refer to his wish "to talk like civilized people".

He had had an enforced long spell of time both to suffer and to dream. In his isolated cell in prison where he spent eight of his most formative years of life, he



had known hardship and developed the habit of thinking in complete solitude. He told me that he kept moving "from one cabin to another" not only because he was in need of relaxation, but because he was in search of loneliness. It was this loneliness which freed him in many ways from daily routine and permitted him to remain alone to meditate.

This inclination he had to be alone—to think without being interrupted, to be in command of his time, to prefer a tree to a desk, a flower to a file—made him into a model leader as it is so often described in many books and is so rarely found in real life: to have more time for contemplation and use less time for fussing.

The biography of Sadat as a president is the story of several great decisions—they were few but truly decisive. The liberalization of Egypt in the wake of Nasser's rule, the expulsion of the Russians from Egypt, the October war in 1973, the historical trip to Jerusalem and finally his dramatic death when he fell as an uncompromising leader in his struggle for peace.

One can judge in various ways the value of his decisions (and as an Israeli, I certainly disagree with his sudden attack he launched

against us on the day of Yom Kippur) but no one can question the greatness of those decisions. Real history is a matter of dimensions; we remember better the great events. Sadat knew this and his personal admiration went to leaders who showed this capacity in their deeds.

He admired almost equally both Gandhi and Napoleon, though he well knew that their ways were poles apart in every possible sense. His admiration was not for their greatness and not for the direction in which they acted.

And in the same way as "grandeur" appealed to him, so details bored him. Perhaps that was why the world standing of Egypt was higher than his domestic situation justified. This lack of enthusiasm for details did not prevent him from being a man with a penetrating eye in his judgment of other people. I was taken aback by the original and sharp appreciations he used to express about different persons—and this did not concern only Egyptians (whom he certainly knew better than I) but also Israelis whom I knew so well. I remember when describing to him the characteristics of a certain Israeli leader, a person whom I greatly respected, he listened carefully

Shimon Peres: Sadat had a global dream for the future.

to what I was saying and then promptly concluded:

"Maybe you are right in what you have said, but don't you think that in the final analysis this man always comes back to the issue with which he has already dealt in a more complicated way than it used to be before." It was a surprising remark yet a very deep one about that man.

I believe I gained his confidence as a result of his unique way in judging people. When we met for the first time for a very long conversation, Sadat started it by proposing: "Let's speak freely and with complete candour and entirely off the record. Nothing will be revealed by me and I believe that nothing will be revealed by you".

I responded immediately by saying: "Anwar, you are wrong. It is my duty to warn you that in spite of the fact that I am the leader of the Opposition, you must take into consideration that every word you may tell me I will repeat to Menachem Begin".

He looked surprised for a while by my reaction but smiled by saying: "Bravo, Shimon, now I know that I can talk to you with full confidence".

During this conversation which took place three years ago he said his designated successor was Hosni Mubarak, saying: "He is a good man and a sincere one. I keep him fully informed so that when necessary he should be able to continue the policies I have initiated. I consider him a stable person though I do not yet know how he will confront the Arab public opinion when he will feel that the peace process will have to pass through stormy weather".

Wisdom weighed for him more than luck. In the early seventies, immediately after gaining power he adhered to the strategy of war against Israel. This strategy reached its summit when he attacked Israel in October 1973. Afterwards he selected an entirely different course—the strategy of peace which reached its peak when he made his historic trip to Jerusalem, in September 1977. But in order to summarize it fairly, one must emphasize that his great

courage was revealed not only by his voyage to Jerusalem but by his pertinent struggle during the following four years to make peace into a new reality in face of protests, doubt and opposition.

For us, as Israelis, it is hard to forgive the surprise attack he started upon us on the Day of Atonement, but the truth is that a decision to attack us could have been taken by any Egyptian leader preceding Sadat, as it in fact happened when even King Farouk decided to attack us.

Yet one can hardly imagine any predecessor of Sadat, in Egypt, or any other contemporary Arab leader in the Middle East, who could have taken a decision for peace. This was a decision of rare bravery, speaking historically and not just personally. Without him, I do not believe that Egypt would have made peace with Israel. He had shown that he was capable of overcoming prejudices, doubts, obstacles and even advice offered to him by close counsellors. He was the convincing person and he became the convincing leader of his people.

He was above the average leadership of our epoch and emerged as an outstanding leader who can bring victories not just on a battlefield but also on the thorny field of complicated diplomacy.

We are laying today a wreath on his fresh tomb not just as a sign of recognition for his great personality but as a sign of appreciation for posterity by thousands of young Israelis and Egyptians whose lives and fortunes may have been saved by his act to prevent the agony of war and by his offer of the hope for peace.

The greatness of a leader cannot be measured only by the greatness of his personality but by the results which his leadership brought to his fellowmen. Fortunately, Sadat who during the early stages of his leadership looked like a disappointment emerged surprisingly as the greatest Arab leader of our generation—a man who could dream of great moves in history, who could choose the right time to decide about them and who by doing so turned the history from its defeatist annals to new avenues of life and hope.

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Which way will the IRA jump?

by Christopher Thomas

Bobby Sands, the man they are writing ballads about, in the grimy back streets of West Belfast, in a crowded, unkempt cemetery on the edge of town, sharing a simple grave with two other IRA men. Would he think the hunger strike and all its grotesque consequences were worth while now that the Government has finally shown its hand?

He starved himself to death essentially because he could not have political status, and nine others subsequently shared a similarly horrible death. In the same heady, bloody months 34 civilians, 12 policemen, eight British soldiers, seven Ulster Defence Regiment men and three police reservists encountered different, but equally horrible deaths.

It would be grotesque with such a legacy and the conflict not yet over, to talk of winners and losers. It is, however, a time for reappraisal; nobody in Northern Ireland seems to know any more where they are heading, least of all the Provisional IRA and especially not the British Government.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had barely warmed his feet in Stormont Castle before the hunger strike ended last Saturday and he resurrected almost without change the package of prison reforms drawn up by his predecessor but held over in anticipation of the fast ending.

He was muddled, vaguely about some of the key issues when announcing the reforms in Belfast on Tuesday, as if trying to give the wink and nudge to a highly flexible approach once the tensions inside the jail subsided and the pressures of publicity disappeared. It was a replay of what happened before Christmas when the hunger strike ended with a tacit agreement of changes in the prison regime that would solve the problem as far as the IRA is concerned; to them work is acceptable if it is not institutional.

That leaves association. The IRA prisoners have discreetly dropped the demand for "free" association, just as they have over the months dropped the wider demand for political status or at least some sort of regime that differentiates them from non-politically motivated prisoners.

What they have been granted is a slight improvement in association with fellow prisoners. The prison administration staunchly oppose any great relaxation of the facilities for association because of security dangers both to warders and out-of-favour prisoners. More association is acceptable when it is orderly, controlled and secure, but free association is unacceptable at any time.

Mr Prior was not explicit about the IRA's desire to be segregated from Loyalist prisoners. The impression is that he would allow segregation to happen where prisoners desired it, but that the arrangements would not be formally adopted as standards. It does not seem to constitute a serious area of difference, unless one side or the other chose to make it so.

All in all, then, Mr Prior's statement gave the IRA obvious scope for claiming a victory and honourably ending the blanket protest waged by 398 men. The Provisionals can point to considerable achievements, all prisoners in Northern Ireland can now wear their own clothes, and that

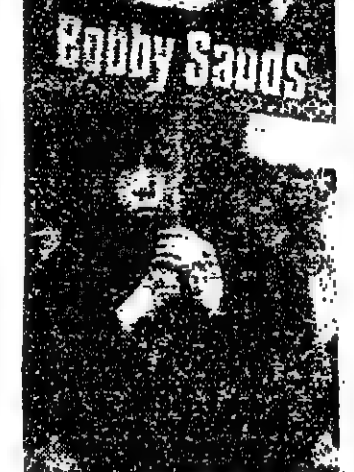
would not have been the case without the fast. Supporters of the IRA have aimed shots in the House of Commons and the Dail as a direct result of the emotions generated by the prison crisis. And supporters in the United States have boosted the IRA's flagging coffers.

It has had losses, too. It is profoundly interesting that in the end ordinary parish priests going about their rounds brought down the hunger strike by insisting that families saved their sons, brothers and husbands by authorizing the intervention of doctors at the eleventh hour. The grass roots of the Roman Catholic Church deliberately went out to undermine the IRA, and they succeeded.

Even a man like Father Denis Faul, a priest in Dungannon, Co Tyrone, has fallen foul of many of the prisoners with whom he celebrates mass inside the Maze every Sunday. They know what Father Faul and others like him did: they broke the hunger strike.

The Catholic hierarchy, too, has during the hunger strike become ever more strident in its condemnation of the IRA. The rift between the Church and the brand of Republicanism practised by the Provisionals can hardly have been wider in the past 12 years of strife.

It is a development that in the short term is hardly likely



to matter much to the IRA. Its immediate problem, if the prison crisis were finally declared to be over, would be to find another platform from which to launch a popular worldwide campaign.

Mr Margaret Thatcher, in an ill-tempered remark at the height of the fast, said the hunger strike was the IRA's last card, which it demonstrably is not: there is always the bomb and the bullet. Violence, however, is not a big headline catcher any more when it comes from Northern Ireland, unless it is particularly atrocious. This could prove to be a turning point for the IRA: where exactly does it go from here?

It was Bobby Sands who said: "I am dying not just to attempt to end the barbarity of the H Blocks or gain the rightful recognition of political prisoners, but primarily because what is lost here is lost for the Republic".

It would be folly to say the IRA has lost the prison campaign. It simply has not won. If ever there was a time in the past 12 years when a laying down of arms made sense, this must be it. The mood is right for change.

Why the SDP should avoid the soft centre option

Ronald Butt

No real sign of an answer to the central question overhauling the future of the Social Democratic Party has been suggested so far by its parliamentary conference. In the SDP to be a party of the political centre, trying to harness the support of all moderate men to consensus causes in a world of beneficial politics, or is it to be decisively left-of-centre, appealing particularly to the traditional Labour vote?

If anything, the question has been sharpened by the events of the last two weeks. To start with, the tactically successful rearguard action by Labour moderates at Brighton promises to make it harder for the SDP to advance at Labour's expense, despite the arrival of more refugees from Labour in the SDP's parliamentary camp this week.

It is true that Labour remains as committed as ever to the extremist policies which drove out the SDP leaders and which are theoretically unacceptable to the moderates remaining among Labour's present leaders. Mr Benn is quite entitled to point out the illegality of a situation in which a number of Labour's shadow ministers cannot accept the policies to which the party is committed, and in a rational world this ought to make the SDP increasingly attractive to moderate Labour voters.

Nevertheless, if at a general election the public is more likely to be reassured by moderate men than to be alienated by a fudged commitment to moderate measures, then Labour—steered by the unions towards safer electoral ground—may well hold more of its traditional vote than seemed possible before Brighton.

This gives further encouragement to those members of the SDP who implicitly stress its liberal-centrist, as distinct from its Labourite orientation. It might well be taken as confirmation (particularly as the Government's unpopularity deepens) that the SDP's future depends as much or more on ex-Tory than on ex-Labour votes, particularly those who supported the Tories for the first time in 1979 and are now disenchanted.

Indeed, as though to test how far this party led by ex-Labour politicians can safely rely on ex-Tory votes, Mrs Shirley Williams has decided to try her luck at least, not on a Labour seat, but in the 1972 Conservative majority at Crosby.

It must obviously be true that there are thousands of disappointed Tory voters who share Mr Sir John Stevens' and Sir Ian Gilmour's outrage at the Thatcher government's economic policies (expressed with such brave candour since they were both sacked from it). Moreover, Mr Heath has again emerged from his last bid to denounce Mrs Thatcher and all her works in terms which prompted Mr Roy Jenkins to concede that there was nothing

much separating Mr Heath's analysis and remedies from those of the SDP.

Accepting all this, the SDP, despite its harking back to Attlee and Gaittelli and despite its claimed custodianship of the true Ark of Labour's Covenant, could inflict its principal damage on the Tories—which, of course, is what Labour analysts have claimed all along. Certainly there is no guarantee that the distinctively Tory look that a high proportion of the SDP's new activists suggests.

This line of reasoning gives special significance to the SDP's claim to a substantial share of the 80 seats where the Liberals came second to the Tories last time. (Only in two constituencies were the Liberals runners-up to Labour.)

The SDP (even those who strongly prefer to look left rather than to the centre) do have a strong case for wanting a fair share of this Liberal cake.

Their argument is that the Liberals could not win these seats without the alliance, but with the alliance, the Liberals could capture so many of the 80 that they could end up with more seats in Parliament than the SDP, even though the SDP vote were larger nationally. This could happen because the SDP vote would be spread more thinly over the country

as a whole, whereas the Liberal vote is concentrated in Tory areas.

The new alliance would then be back on the old Liberal position as a party that was really a protest vehicle for disgruntled Tories and for those who were concerned with political and economic method than with the shape of the society we are to live in, which is what divides the SDP from Labour.

For a permanent future, therefore, the SDP needs to take more from Labour than from the Tories. The question is how far Mr Jenkins recognizes this, I say Mr Jenkins because he is the de facto leader now and will probably be the de jure leader eventually—certainly if the leadership election is by SDP MPs, as it should be in order to be "conventional" with the reasons for which social democrats left the Labour Party.

It is true that if the new leader were elected outside Parliament, as Mrs Williams and Mr Owen want, it could be the case that the SDP would need to attract not merely Tory voters but also a significant number of Tory MPs. There is, however, no sign of such Tory defections in Parliament unless there is some extraordinary political cata-

clysm before the next general election.

After an election in which the Tories lost on Mrs Thatcher's policies, the disgruntled Tory left would have no need to defect. They would take over their party anyway. Left-wing Tories do not, in the long run, need the SDP as social democrats have needed it. For one thing, Tory differences with Mrs Thatcher are much more concerned with political and economic method than with the shape of the society we are to live in, which is what divides the SDP from Labour.

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A hiccup in the Cambridge power game

Connoisseurs of literary scandal will be disappointed to learn that Dr Colin McCabe's inside story of the Cambridge structuralist power struggle, a number was to have appeared next month as a Penguin Special entitled *Cambridge Today, English Tomorrow*, has been scrapped.

"It was a splendid manuscript," says Penguin, but nonetheless they have sent it back to McCabe with a brief to rewrite the book as a modern history of the teaching of English. It will focus on the divisions between the radical teachers, who want to include television and film in their criteria, and the conservatives, who adhere only to the written word.

The book will be published next year as a glib Pelican, but not necessarily an uncontroversial one since McCabe's editor at Penguin, Neil Middleton, has told him to leave in something about the Cambridge row as an example of the deep political divisions that affect the study of English. However, McCabe, a left-wing post-structuralist, has been told by the publishers that the fight itself is past history and that he should "concentrate on the issues rather than the personalities".

Up with walls

When I spoke to him yesterday J P Donlevy said he was looking forward to getting back to his dry stone wall building. Meanwhile he had business to discuss. In his home in the peaty fastness of some of



Donlevy: Restoring three miles of walls on his estate

Ireland's finest fox-hunting country in County Westmeath, the author of *The Ginger Man* was choosing a cast for the first film adaptation of one of his novels, *Schultz*.

This foray into the world of bawdy picaresque and aristocratic absurdity is the story of how a hapless American impresario attempts to stage a play in London's West End with a little hindrance from his friends. Produced by Frank Little, who helped to create CBS's influential current affairs programme *60 Minutes*, and Philip Donlevy, the author's eldest son, the film will be shot on location in London next spring.

The extraordinarily prolific Donlevy is working on a sequel to

THE TIMES DIARY



I hear we are to be denied what would have been a privileged glimpse into the delights of military cuisine. Service chiefs have rebuffed several approaches from Egon Ronay, editor of the famous restaurant and hotel guide, to be allowed to sample the fare at army, navy and air force establishments at home and abroad.

Having been extremely impressed by the quality of service catering over the years at establishments like the Aldershot catering training school and the Royal Britannia Naval College at Dartmouth, Mr Ronay thought it might be fun to include a survey of armed forces cooking.

In previous years these surveys

have become quite a memorable feature of his guide, delighting as they do on less expected areas of British gastronomic life, like motorway, airline and hospital catering.

Despite discussing his proposal with service representatives in January and repeating his request in August, Ronay has been unable to persuade the authorities to agree. They say that it would be "too difficult" to implement his proposal.

"I'm just very sorry because it would have been a most fascinating exercise," he told me last night.

I have a more cynical cast of mind and suspect that the real reason why the generals turned down the request was that they were afraid their gourmet menus would be exposed to unwelcome scrutiny, at a time of public expenditure cuts.

another of his novels, *The Destinies of Darcy Dancer*, *Gentleman*, and in the wake of the successful adaptation of *The Beastly Beauties of Bathurst* at the Duke of York's—is discussing the possibility of a stage version of his novella *The Saddest Summer of Sam's*.

And that dry stone walling? Donlevy tells me he has become something of an expert in the course of restoring the deer park walls in his 170-acre estate. "I've put up a mile," he told me. "Two to go."

Jaw-jaw days

Marshal of the Air Force, Sir Neil Cameron, formerly Chief of the Defence Staff and now Principal of King's College, London, today in-

augurates a series of lectures at the Royal United Services Institute in Whitehall to celebrate one of this year's lesser-known milestones: the 150th anniversary of the oldest centre for defence studies in the world.

The theme of the lectures is American Power in the 1980s and among the other speakers will be General David Jones, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff and a recent critic of President Reagan's strategic weapons policy—which RUSI is hoping will further its reputation for stirring things up a bit.

Even in a milieu where acronyms are sprayed around like grapes, the initials RUSI are among the

most familiar. The institute was founded in 1831 as the United Services Museum with the Duke of Wellington as its first vice-patron. The museum was dispersed in the early 1960s. The original minutes sternly insisted that it was a learned society, not a club, and "neither politics, gambling, eating and drinking enter its design, from which the two former activities are absolutely excluded on principle".

Its present headquarters is, appropriately enough, opposite the equestrian statue of Earl Haig, on a site next door to Inigo Jones's famous old Banqueting House—the only remaining part of Whitehall Palace.

RUSI's midday meetings are famous: between the world wars it was a focal point for the debates over armoured warfare and air power. More recently it has provided a similar platform, along with *The Times* correspondence column, for the fierce arguments over Britain's nuclear policy.

After the party

Here is a curious little Watergate-type mystery. Last Friday night a set of offices on the first floor of 29 Queen Anne's Gate in West-

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS REVIEW AT 6 P.M.
...SECURITY REASONS HAVE RULED OUT PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ATTENDANCE AT THE CAIRO FUNERAL OF MR SADAT, BUT HE HAS ASKED FORMER PRESIDENTS CARTER, FORD AND NIXON TO JOIN THE U.S. DELEGATION.

From the US Bureau of press releases that could have been better phrased.

minister were broken into. Two glass doors were smashed but nothing was taken because the offices were empty—they had just been vacated by the Social Democratic Party, which had moved a few days earlier to larger premises in Cowley Street. No other offices in the building were burgled.

So were a British version of "political plumbers" responsible?

If so they should start reading this newspaper: it is time they were better informed.

Social doubts

I wonder what British anthropologists will make of the next issue of *RAIN* (Royal Anthropological Institute News) when it drops through their letter boxes this weekend. For the first time it contains not just news about anthropological books, aboriginal stone tools, Egyptian sculpture and so on, but on its front page, a political editorial.

I am not one of those who believe that the social sciences are new-fangled nonsense but I do wonder whether *RAIN* is the right place for bold polemic: in this case on the recent riots in our inner cities. Isn't the whole point of social

science to avoid bold statements but instead to convince people, governments and others, with evidence and argument gained through surveys or experiments?

Jonathan Benthall, director of the RAI and editor of *RAIN*, thinks the riots worrying enough to break from tradition. "We haven't done this kind of thing before—and I was approved by all the editorial board and we believe most British anthropologists will share our view," I wonder.

Monstrous tale

A live "dinosaur" reportedly between 35 and 45 feet in length and weighing ten tons, has been "sighted" in the northern Congo.

Congolese radio reported yesterday that 30 many pigmies living in the Likoula region along the Congo river, have reported seeing the monster that it already has its own nickname, "moukembembe".

It is probably no more than a pigmy version of the SDP train, though if it is real Bo Derek should be pleased.

Peter Watson



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ONE THOUSAND MILLION MEMBERS

The Commonwealth heads of government have left Melbourne with an agreement to meet again in New Delhi in two years time, but not a great deal else. The Commonwealth is confronted with the unpalatable fact that it has had to find a clear reason for existence. It is a vast, unwieldy conglomeration of disparate peoples, which came into being in the aftermath of British de-colonization, but that alone is not sufficient reason to bring forty-two national leaders together for a week of discussions. For many, the Melbourne summit will be most memorable for the antics of the colourful Mr Muldoon of New Zealand, who made inept and abusive remarks about Mr Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and huffed and puffed about New Zealand's interpretation of the Gleneagles agreement on sporting links with South Africa. That is scarcely the stuff of which historic encounters are made, and compares poorly with Commonwealth meetings of the past decade, in which the issue of Rhodesia was the focus of attention.

This impression is reinforced by the "Melbourne Declaration" on the North-South divide. The overriding desire to avoid contention at all costs gave rise to what Mr Muldoon accurately if unkindly described as a "collection of pious platitudes". The Melbourne Declaration talks of the need for "effective joint action" to narrow the widening gap between developed and developing nations, and for "political commitment, clear vision and intellectual realism" of the kind which have apparently "so far escaped mankind", but does not suggest how they might now be put within mankind's grasp. The Declaration rightly points to the need for a willingness to "accept real and significant changes" commensurate with the urgency of the problems we now face, but carefully side-steps the question of what those changes might be, or who should be required to make them.

The Commonwealth deserves better than this. It is more than a talking shop, and

it does have serious issues to contend with. It remains a unique and vital institution representing a thousand million people — a quarter of the world's population — drawn from both the developed and the developing world. No other international forum has the informal Commonwealth atmosphere, in which personal links have been forged over decades. As President Shagari of Nigeria pointed out, the Commonwealth is well placed to consider the problem of Namibia, given that five of the seven African "front-line" states concerned with South Africa are Commonwealth members. A number of African Commonwealth leaders, including President Shagari, remain sceptical about the efforts of the Western contact group to resolve the Namibian dispute and put into effect Resolution 435. The communiqué's call for the contact group to "intensify its efforts" is somewhat misplaced, given that the contact group is about to do precisely that by embarking on fresh negotiations. On the other hand, African leaders at Melbourne were evidently impressed by the British commitment to a Namibian settlement, and the call for results "as early as possible in 1982" is a recognition that progress will be gradual rather than swift.

But it is the North-South divide which now most preoccupies the Commonwealth. With one eye on the North-South summit in Cancun in two weeks time, the Commonwealth leaders produced in their communiqué a form of words which was at least rather more concrete than the "Melbourne Declaration" issued earlier. They referred, correctly, to the balance of payments problems and — no less important — the rising burden of debts from which Third World countries suffer, and — following Brandt — argued for "structural and economic changes" in the world economy to meet such problems. They also — again rightly — emphasized the need for emergency action to help the least developed nations. What the Melbourne Summit did not

resolve, however — or even tackle squarely — is the looming debate over development aid, in which monetarist governments in London and Washington are at loggerheads with advocates of increased aid programmes. The British Government has shown itself more sensitive to Third World needs, and at Melbourne Mrs Thatcher argued against protectionism and in favour of the proposed World Bank energy affiliate, both views welcomed by the developing nations. But the Reagan Administration has hinted that transfer of resources from North to South are not "realistic", and that development aid should be replaced by reliance on market forces, views which Mrs Thatcher has in the past shared.

The problems posed for North-South relations by Washington's attitude — and its likely policies at Cancun — do not figure in the Commonwealth leaders' summing up of their deliberations. Nor, unfortunately, do other unavoidable difficulties in the North-South dialogue, including what proportion of development aid should be "tied" to the donor country, how, if at all, the World Bank and IMF should be made more accountable to Third World recipients; how Third World countries might be relieved of their debt burdens, with new institutions to channel resources — above all, recycled petrodollars arising from oil surpluses — to appropriate recipients in a systematic way, and to what extent lending should be conducted through private banks rather than agencies. Since publication of the Brandt Report last year, the world has seen a number of statements of good intent from the North. What is now needed is a North-South consensus on practical measures to meet both the immediate problems of the least developed nations and the long term interests of the newly industrializing Third World countries. The Commonwealth has shown that it has a new *raison d'être*, but has yet to face hard choices of the kind which are bound to arise at Cancun, and after.

SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS

"There are no politics in the army," said Egypt's defence minister yesterday. That is what defence ministers in most countries are expected to say, but it must require an unusually stiff upper lip to say it the day after you have seen the President assassinated by a group of rebellious soldiers. Many reactions are possible to the killing of President Sadat, but perhaps the least convincing is to dismiss it as a non-political crime.

From a political point of view, however, such an explanation is certainly preferable to the one which, one suspects, Sadat himself would have given if he had survived the attack: that it was the work of foreign agents, people who had sold themselves to Colonel Gaddafi, or Moscow, or both.

General Abu Ghazala wisely refused to take that road. The plotters, he said, were "not related to any kind of political group or country whatsoever".

He is, it seems, unwilling to admit the possibility that any significant group in the armed forces might be disloyal to the regime, whether instigated by a foreign power or not. Unwilling, that is, to admit it in public. But there were indications yesterday that the loyalty of the armed forces was not in fact being taken for granted. How could it be? Even if the conspiracy was limited to the four or five soldiers who actually took part in the attack, it would still be at least a troubling coincidence that that number of men, presumably of like political mind and sufficiently motivated to undertake so desperate, indeed suicidal, a deed, belonged to the same unit and were sitting together in the same lorry. If that can happen in one unit, in how many more might there be a

lesser but still dangerous degree of mutinous feeling?

The true political sentiments of the Egyptian armed forces have been the subject of intense speculation, but remarkably little hard information has been made known since he embarked on his peace initiative in 1977. Officials naturally insisted that the armed forces were united behind the President. Opposition leaders were equally insistent that the various types of hostility to him found in Egyptian society at large were represented in the armed forces, including the officer corps. But actual political conversations with serving officers were, for an outsider, impossible to strike up. Discipline was effective, at least to the point of imposing total discretion.

The claim by the "free officers of the Opposition Front for the Liberation of Egypt" to have carried out the assassination is implausible, but not totally so, since the leader of this group, General Saad al-din Shazli, was himself until 1973 a highly popular officer, regarded by many as the hero of the Suez Canal crossing (though blamed by Sadat for allowing the Israeli breakthrough) at Deversoir which led to the encirclement of the Third Army. He might still have secret admirers serving in the armed forces. If so, they would be nationalists who consider that Sadat threw away the fruits of victory after 1973, deserting the Arab cause, betraying the heritage of Nasser, and knuckling under to the Americans and the Israelis.

Such people, if they exist, would be the likely authors of an attempted coup. But Tuesday's attack had none of the marks of an attempted coup. It

was more of a suicide mission, and as such looks like the handiwork of an Islamic extremist group — one of those which inherit the tradition of violence and assassination associated, before 1952, with the Muslim Brotherhood. The Brotherhood of today, tolerated until last month by Sadat although increasingly outspoken in its criticisms of him, is generally regarded as a comparatively tame, non-violent affair. But it has younger offshoots, dedicated to the total renovation of a "corrupt" even "pagan" Egyptian society, which have resorted to terrorism against the regime in the recent past. Their leaders were caught and imprisoned (in some cases executed), but it is generally believed that some of them retain a significant membership in society at large. It seems likely that that includes the armed forces.

Such activist clandestine groups comprise only a tiny minority of the population. But the water in which they swim is the frustration and misery of many Egyptians, especially in the middle and lower middle classes, who have not benefited materially from the liberalization of Egypt's economic life under Sadat, and who bitterly resent the vulgar ostentatious standard of living affected by those who have. The latter group, too much, furnished the late President with his own circle of intimates. The former group — not those who have already passed over into implacable hostility to modern society, but those whom despair is drawing in that direction — is the one which the new rulers of Egypt must somehow win over. The fact that Mr Mubarak has a reputation for being personally incorruptible is at least a good start.

Invitation that did not come

From Mr Edward Heath, MP for Bechey, Sidcup (Conservative). Sir, In your leader today, October 7, you state: "Mr Heath has never been forgiven for refusing to join Mrs Thatcher's team". For six years I have remained silent about this and other accusations which have been sedulously fostered against me during this period. I propose to do so no longer.

Let me therefore state clearly for the record that at no time, either in opposition or in government, have I been invited to join Mrs Thatcher's team.

At the meeting between Mrs Thatcher and myself at my home after the change of leadership I was offered no post in the shadow cabinet. There is a witness to this conversation. I was asked to help in the referendum on British membership of the European Community. I did so by making more than 80 speeches up and down the country and a number of radio and television broadcasts.

After the General Election of 1979 it was clearly indicated to me that there was no question of my being offered a post in the Government. I later refused an invitation from the Prime Minister to become British Ambassador to Washington. It had already been reported in the press some days earlier that I had publicly been elected, having been re-elected, I intended to remain in the House of Commons to represent them.

As your leader is based on the false statement I have quoted, it is important that the truth should be made known.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD HEATH,
House of Commons.

Liberals and defence

From Lord Mayhew. Sir, In her otherwise admirable Panorama interview on Monday, Shirley Williams said that she intended to support David Dimbleby, the Liberal Assembly at Llandudno had "gone unilateralist". This is not so.

For a variety of reasons, including the fact that the motion was not unilateralist, the assembly decided, by 754 votes to 485, to oppose cruise missiles for Britain. But other valid assembly resolutions warmly support British membership of Nato and call for stronger Nato forces, and none of them suggests that we should renounce the Americans' strategic nuclear umbrella, or their nuclear bases in Britain, or that we should create a nuclear-free zone in Europe except as part of a multilateral agreement.

Yours etc,
MAYHEW,
Liberal Party spokesman on defence,
House of Lords,
October 6.

The nuclear balance

From Dr T. D. Martin. Sir, On September 8, in your correspondence columns, Mr Winston Churchill wrote to rebuke Dr David Owen for his proposal, made in an address to the British Association, that nuclear-free zones in Europe be negotiated with the Soviet Union. On September 15, Monsignor Bruce Kent replied on behalf of the CND and I now see (October 2) that Mr Churchill has returned to the charge. It is too late to point out that Dr Owen made his proposal subject to a vital condition which the correspondents in your columns have completely ignored. In your issue of September 2, while Dr Owen is reported as being in favour of the Mutual Balance Force Reductions talks in Vienna, of a "no first use" agreement with the Soviet Union and of a battlefield nuclear-free zone, he insisted that these things could be achieved only at a price. Your report of his address reads: "The price would be the West spending more on defence to provide a balance of conventional forces against those of the Warsaw Pact. If that is accepted, and Nato forces could be sure of holding a conventional Soviet advance, Nato could then do what in the past it had always rejected."

From this, it seems to me that it is Dr Owen who is being realistic in his insistence on the importance of conventional arms and Mr Churchill who is living in an atomic Cloud cuckoo-land. Let us suppose that the Soviets, using conventional forces only and not laying a finger on the smallest tactical atomic weapon, were to sweep through Poland and Northern Europe and occupy the Channel ports. What do we do then? Fire an atomic bomb at them? In the knowledge that most of this country could be rapidly incinerated in reply?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. D. MARTIN,
Hayfield,
Pangbourne,
Berkshire.

Cube cure

From Mr Arthur C. Clarke. Sir, Miles Kingston's statement (article, September 22) that there is no cure for Kubik's cube is incorrect.

Though some extremists advocate tactical nukes, satisfactory results can be obtained with thermit or oxy-acetylene torches. Even an ordinary plumber's blow-lamp will suffice, if there is no particular hurry.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR C. CLARKE,
University of Moratuwa,
"Leslie's House",
25 Barnes Place,
Colombo.

Tenants' security in agricultural land

From Mr G. H. Peters and Mr D. M. Patchett.

Sir, Your interesting leading article of October 5 relating to the problems faced by the traditional English landlord-tenant system of land holding raises a number of questions.

The sharp decline in land available for re-letting is emphasized by a recent Central Association of the Agricultural Valuers' survey which shows that some 64 per cent of land in expiring tenancies was taken in hand or sold. A further 8.9 per cent was re-let under family succession after reference to the Agricultural Land Tribunal. The total area involved in the two categories was about 51,500 acres. It is probable from known characteristics of the sample that the gross area to be affected would be about double that amount.

The Minister is reported to be hesitant to restore the pre-1976 position on the grounds that a future government may simply reverse this process. He should not be deterred. The situation following the passing of the Agricultural Holdings Acts of 1948-48, and particularly after the 1957 Act which greatly clarified the re-letting procedure to be followed in the case of dispute, was an excellent compromise between the interests of landlord and tenant. In practice many sons of farmers succeeded to tenancies, but the means existed for preventing the entry of the grossly inefficient. No doubt cases could be found of harsh treatment of tenants' sons but it is difficult to show that any harm done warranted the massive security which tenants and their heirs can now enjoy.

It is interesting that in 1976 the National Farmers' Union made quite plain its view that it was totally opposed to automatic succession and wished only to guard against unfair treatment of heirs by allowing them the right to contest a notice to quit before the Agricultural Land Tribunal. Reconsideration of this proposal might give the Minister an agreed way out of his dilemma. Yours faithfully,
G. H. PETERS,
D. M. PATCHETT,
University of Oxford,
(Institute of Agricultural Economics),
Dartington House,
Little Clarendon Street,
Oxford 5.

From Mr Alistair Sutherland. Sir, Your second leader (October 5) rests on some misconceptions.

Charismatic movement

From the Editor-in-Chief of the Catholic Herald.

Sir, Dr Gilbert Russell's most interesting letter (September 19) only questionably discredits the claim of some "charismatic" Christians to "speak with tongues". The expression "tongues", for one thing, does not necessarily mean the same thing as "languages" and there is a distinction between glossolalia (paranormal speaking in tongues) and xenolalia (paranormal speaking in allegedly foreign languages). More importantly, has Dr Russell interpreted Acts 1 too narrowly and with insufficient concern for its historical setting? (I am definitely asking rather than asserting). The disciples of Jesus were presumably gathered in some large room within the Temple precincts on that first Christian Pentecost day. There would have been no need for them to speak anything but ordinary Aramaic to be understood had they wished to preach to others. For the thousands of Jewish pilgrims crowding into the Temple area at this season would have spoken this *lingua franca* despite the linguistic variations and different dialects of their own localities.

When caught the attention of these pilgrims was the sudden hubbub from the group around Peter who, in their Spirit-infused ecstasy, were setting up a loud cacophony of "foreign" phrases. Perhaps the disciples had substituted some abstruse such phrases in multilingual Jerusalem during the many polyglot ceremonies they all had attended

Custodial sentences

From Mr Martin Wright.

Sir, Several misconceptions underlie Mr H. W. McCarthy's letter (October 5) suggesting that prison sentences should be independent of the available finance. Even life and health depend on finance: doctors have to match their treatment to hospital resources, and law enforcement must be subject to the same constraints.

There is no such thing as the just sentence for a particular offence: it can only be decided in relation to other sentences, and if all sentences were cut by half, they would be as just as before — and no less effective in protecting the public.

Finance already influences sentences. Home Office research shows that a third of the prison

You claim that "smallholders" have "reaped great estates: that amenity and conservation may thereby suffer, and that modifying the law of tenancy back to the pre-1976 situation would improve matters."

It is not the case that the pattern of land occupation has moved from a situation where the average amount of land farmed by each individual farmer was enormous to one where "smallholders" dominate. Rather the average farm size has greatly increased, for both owner-occupiers, those who are only tenants, and — the majority — those who are both owners and tenants; and smallholders have greatly decreased in number.

The erosion of the great estates means that the ownership pattern has changed since the Great War, with owner-occupiers and institutional landlords joining the private landlord; but changes in the physical appearance of the countryside are due to what those occupying the land — both tenants and owner-occupiers — chose to do as they increased the size of their holdings, and it became "economic" to remove hedges, clear woodland, erect silos, etc. It is fallacious to equate "bigger farms" with "greater concern for amenity"; and there is no evidence in, eg, the Northfield Report that "bigger estates" do better in these matters than other owners.

In making your case you assert that a long passage about the alleged importance of maintaining a rented sector of substantial size is what the Northfield Committee said. But the sentences are in fact part of a minority report (on page 274) signed by only two members.

It may nevertheless be right to reconsider the 1976 Act, and to reduce the number of generations of secure tenancy back from three to one. But it would make even more sense to set a limit on the size of agricultural tenancy which can be inherited (eg, 250 acres); and to ensure that anyone who owns land in excess of that level credit for its attempt to break out of the vicious circle of increasing fares and declining patronage. You apparently agree with the principle of reducing congestion in cities through subsidies to public transport, but you suggest that the GLC should use such subsidies to increase capital investment rather than to reduce fares.

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR SUTHERLAND,
Trinity College,
Cambridge,
October 5.

monies they all had attended often, especially during the week before Pentecost. It is not really important. What matters is that these strange phrases, normally unknown to the speakers themselves, now attracted the intense curiosity of the nearby pilgrims.

The ecstatic disciples, however, were not consciously trying to communicate with other mortals. They were not "preaching" in the ordinary sense but crying out in praise of God's marvels. When the hubbub was over it was left to Peter to do the straightforward preaching, and to explain the phenomenon just witnessed by reference to Joel's prophecy about signs and portents.

This he did in his own language and all those listening understood him. Let them should get the wrong impression (as perhaps we are doing) he begged them to "make no mistake" about what had happened. The ecstatic utterances were not to be confused with the message that followed.

Some charismatic claims are, admittedly, exaggerated and even on occasion, rather childish. But may Dr Russell not have oversimplified the Whitson story? The whole complicated subject of "tongues" — to which much objective study is now being given — surely deserves further and deeper analysis.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD NOEL,
Editor-in-Chief,
Catholic Herald,
Herald House,
Lambeth Passage,
Bunhill Row, EC1,
September 21.

Meanwhile courts should insist on making non-custodial orders wherever appropriate: it is better that probation officers should be overworked than that men and women should be sent unnecessarily to prison.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN WRIGHT, Director,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
169 Clapham Road, SW9.

Line of argument

From Mr Nial Charlton.

Sir, On September 22 you gave eight column inches to a charming lady from Appleby who wants us all to spend £6m on repairing the Ribbleshead viaduct on the Settle-Carlisle line. What she does not know is that that railway line was one of the worst pieces of insane megalomania of the railway age, and along with the equal nonsense of St Pancras left the Midland Railway so strapped for cash that they could not afford big enough engines or decent coal. The result was two of the worst accidents in our railway history.

It is highly probable that if the lady had been living in Appleby in 1870 she would have objected to the aesthetic crimes of building Ribbleshead.

When people go from Appleby to Leeds today, they probably go by car, via the M6, M61 and M62. That is the sensible track BR now want to adopt.

Spending other people's money is such fun; it is also the major cause of inflation and its evils. Yours faithfully,
NIAL CHARLTON,
Willow Green,
Little Leigh,
Northwich,
Cheshire,
September 22.

Food taxation through EEC

From Mrs F. P. Nicoll.

Sir, Mr H. B. Williams (October 5) expresses concern at the recent proposal by the EEC to add oils and fats to the long list of foods that are already taxed. He suggests that it is wrong in principle to tax food. No person genuinely concerned with the welfare of the inhabitants of this country could disagree.

The policy of taxing food (known as the Common Agricultural Policy) was introduced by the Conservative Government when Britain joined the EEC. It was endorsed at the referendum in 1975 by Conservatives and Liberals, and by many Labour politicians, in particular by that section of the Labour Party which now calls itself Social Democrat.

A former top civil servant from the Ministry of Agriculture described the CAP as "the most wicked food policy devised since the Corn Laws". But the Corn Laws covered only grain, whereas the EEC levies on imported food comprise a wide range of essential foodstuffs, and have amounted in some instances to over 100 per cent of the import price. The EEC levies also differ in one other important respect from other levies and taxes. The money raised by this means must be handed, not to our own Exchequer, but to the EEC Commission in Brussels.

We have not paid such tribute since the reign of Ethelred the Unready.

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE NEILL,
The Warden's Lodgings,
All Souls College,
Oxford,
October 6.

New thinking on fares

From Mr Harleyn Sherlock.

Sir, In your editorial "Hop on a bus on the rates" (October 6) you gave the Greater London Council credit for its attempt to break out of the vicious circle of increasing fares and declining patronage. You apparently agree with the principle of reducing congestion in cities through subsidies to public transport, but you suggest that the GLC should use such subsidies to increase capital investment rather than to reduce fares.

Compared with operators in other Western capitals, London Transport had, until October 5, by far the smallest subsidy per capita and, not surprisingly, the highest fares. This had led to a constant drift of commuters from public to private transport and thus to ever-increasing congestion on the roads.

The GLC can hardly be blamed for refusing to wait for new equipment to be built before trying to restore some sort of order to London's transport; and a reduction of fares to a level closer to those in other European capitals could be achieved quickly and was, in any case, overdue.

In the long term, financial support for the renewal of equipment is clearly important; but a proper balance has to be struck. There is little point in building new buses and trains if people decline to use them because fares are too high.

Yours faithfully,
HARLEY SHERLOCK,
Chairman,
Transport 2000 Limited,
10 James Street, W1,
October 7.

Contracts for dons

From Professor John Holloway.

Sir, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer's remarks, as reported in your columns on October 2, are to be regretted.

The University of Cambridge is shortly to announce details of an early retirement scheme, in the hope that many teaching officers may avail themselves of it. Doubtless some of us are now fully active in teaching or research would have done so sympathetically, if only to obtain more time in which to pursue the research. It is now difficult for anyone to opt for early retirement without seeming to admit that Sir Peter's strictures may well apply to him.

Furthermore, a majority of my colleagues would certainly prefer that the retirement of any of us who have (arguably) become inactive should take place on a note of warmth and of recognition for their past services, not of condemnation.

One could easily obtain many signatures for this letter; but the points it makes are sufficiently obvious for me to be reluctant to spare time for so doing.

I am, Sir,
JOHN HOLLOWAY,
Queens' College,
Cambridge,
October 4.

Treading carefully

From Professor S. Barnett.

Sir, We are grateful to Pamela Vandye Price for her article (October 3) in which she reminds us that "there are still colleges where the dinner wines are prepared at luncheon or even breakfast, and the luncheon wines the previous evening".

This seems to me one of the clearest indications we have had so far as to why certain institutions, including my own, were singled out by the University Grants Committee for especially harsh treatment. Undoubtedly, we must ensure in future that our table wines are prepared in accordance with the best practice.

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN BARNETT,
School of Mathematical Sciences,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire,
October 5.

The nuclear balance

From Mrs Caroline Gourlay.

Sir, I am not myself a unilateralist, but I would like to draw your readers' attention to some facts relating to nuclear weapons which might answer Mr Winston Churchill's query (letter, October 2) about why CND members are not more concerned to demonstrate against Nato systems than outside the Soviet Embassy against the SS-20 missiles.

America has made great play of pointing to the SS-20s as proof of Russia's guilt in escalating the arms race and justifying her own deployment of cruise missiles. The West has claimed that the SS-20 missiles have given Russia a

monopoly of medium range weapons, but this is not so. The USA first introduced Pershing 1A missiles in 1952. Nato already had the British Polaris and American Poseidon submarines; there were also the F-111 and Vulcan bombers armed with nuclear weapons and based in Britain, with Tornados coming into service. So Russia increased her arms and introduced SS-20 to catch up with us.

It is right to condemn anti-West propaganda fed by the USSR government to her people, but in doing so we should not blind ourselves to the distortion of facts occasionally practised here in the West as a smoke-screen behind which governments can plan and carry out what might be unpopu-

lar and controversial defence measures. In 1980 one well-known newspaper reported in an editorial article that Soviet Russia is three times as strong as Nato — a fact that is quite simply untrue — presumably to prepare the ground for the acceptance of the cruise missiles in Europe.

It is well to remember also that the Warsaw Pact was set up after Nato.

Yours sincerely,
CAROLINE GOURLAY,
Hill House Farm,
Knighton,
Radnor,
Powys,
October 2.

NEW BOOKS

Islam: a journey between disasters

Among the Believers
By V. S. Naipaul
(Andre Deutsch, £7.95)

"There was one notice which I wished I hadn't read," writes V. S. Naipaul of the switchboard operator's room in a Kuala Lumpur hotel, "irresponsible staffs had been 'striking and purging' on the floor of the locker, and on cushioned seats and in cushioned glasses. Ritual cleanliness had nothing to do with cleanliness for its own sake, nothing to do with regard for the other man."

The point is important, for the same kind of inconsistency, the same unbridgeable gap between religious discipline and everyday behaviour lie behind the two intellectual flaws of Islamic fundamentalism that recur as a source of wonder throughout this painstaking and informative book: the first is the impossibility, probably fatal, of trying to apply religious solutions to political

and economic crises; the second is the blinkered ambivalence which both rejects, and depends on, the culture of the West.

Tehran Airport was full of Pakistani migrant workers who had done their shopping in Iran. They were taking back a lot of boxes, trunks, big cardboard suitcases tied with rope, brown cartons stamped with famous names, Aina, Akai, Toshiba, National, names of the new, universal bazaar, where goods were not associated with a particular kind of learning, effort or discipline but were just goods, part of the world's natural bounty.

A record of six months, travelling in Iran, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia in 1979, *Among the Believers* is the most self-effacing book Naipaul has written. With the help of contacts and acquaintances, he talks to writers, journalists, ayatollahs, farmers, scholars, taxi-drivers, peasants and only rarely allows us a glimpse, usually

mocking, of himself: wearing striped pyjamas, ordering a bottle of port with which to pass Christmas in Jakarta, or Australian Riesling to celebrate his relief to arrive, for once, in a well-appointed hotel. The hotel, at every stage from opulence to disintegration, is always the first clue by which to measure the state of a community in Naipaul's itinerant world, and no one since Graham Greene writes of them so tersely and so well.

His subject here is "the Islam that makes people withdraw, the more violently to leap forward" and the paradox whereby Islam should be more acutely aware of material existence than any other major religion and the least able, or willing, to handle it: spiritual passion and an incapacity for politics locked in mutual self-destruction. Faced with so much Islamic anarchy, vindictiveness and rage, he himself draws back, in the belief that the fanatical revival of Islam is so momen-

tous that there is no other way for outsiders to begin to understand it. Events in Egypt have confirmed that he is right, although admirers of his writing will regret that for much of the book his exceptional gifts of synthesis and concentration are so deliberately laid aside.

He meets arrogance with humility and deadly earnestness with an irony lost on most of the believers. He challenges gently, questions with patience, listens with infinite tact; at almost every stage he controls the refining anger at new bigotries and corruptions of hope which has characterised a whole decade of his work between the brilliant *In a Free State* and the 'naïveté' reports on Michael X and Argentina in *The Return of Eva Peron* (1980). Bewilderment, tenderness, affection and dismay are never divisible. He is aware of his reactions both to those who became his friends on the Islamic journey and to those who did not.

It is a journey in parenth-

esis, between disasters. He arrives in Tehran before the fall of the Shah and the seizure of the American hostages, in Karachi after the execution of Bhutto and before the attack on Mecca and the pilgrims' air crash. When he returns, the Russians are in Kabul. There is time to reflect and to prophesy: a second revolution in Iran says his Marxist friend Behzad, with millions of necessary dead, like Russia in the Thirties. Stalin, not Mohammed, is Behzad's Prophet, yet Behzad is an honourable man.

The two societies which emerge most clearly are Pakistan, the original pure Muslim state with no wealth to sustain it but the faith and the people themselves, and Indonesia, whose composite belief in a Hindu-Buddhist Islam produces at least in the villages an unworldly culture. In Malaysia, the new fundamentalism takes the new fundamentalist, anti-

Chinese turn; the visit to Iran is frustratingly short, although Naipaul writes well of the medieval, scholastic world he discovered in Qom, like fourteenth century Oxford. *Among the Believers* is not a topographical travel book, but Naipaul is a superlative traveller who misses nothing worth the record and *Among the Believers* includes the pleasures, surprises and adventures of the genre — an overnight trip into the Himalayan foothills, among Afghan herdsmen moving their animals down the valley for the winter, a young boy crazy with tension and grief raising fire on the street in Tehran; a minibus windscreens smashed by rocks dislodged from above and the very rough justice applied to the shepherd whose goat was to blame. It is a selfless record of things seen and heard at a particular time, yet curiously timeless, and confirmed in every cautious assumption by what has happened since.

Michael Ratcliffe

Looking for the best of Sellers

Peter Sellers
By Alexander Walker
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

P.S. I Love You
Peter Sellers, 1925-1980
By Michael Sellers
(Collins, £7.95)

I knew Peter Sellers for about 27 years and for the last 22 of those years he was also my good friend and professional supporter — as I was his. Reading these two very different biographies I have learnt nothing fundamentally new about him — only staggeringly new details. I knew the two poles of his nature; once when I had refused (on human and ethical grounds) a request that he had made to me through his public relations specialist, Mr Theo Cowan, Peter refused to look at me for six months and then, shortly after that polar period, learning that I was hard pressed for £1,800, he unobtrusively stuffed a cheque for £2,000 into my breast pocket. I tore the cheque up while he protested. Mr Alexander Walker's "authorized biography" is excellent; it is shrewd and compassionate. Indeed, I have only one uneasy feeling about it: Mr Walker tends to be even a shade syncretistic towards the four Mrs Sellers (Lynne Frederick — now Mrs David Frost), whom I only briefly met, and relatively cool towards the first Mrs Sellers (now Mrs Edward Levy) whom I knew better and who has left with me a sense of warm dependable goodness. It is not necessarily an unfavourable reflection on any of the other ladies in Peter's unpredictably explosive life, but I believe that his one love of some emotional peace lay with the



Peter Sellers and his fellow Goons as we prefer to remember him

sometime Anne Hayes; the first Mrs Sellers. The first time I acted with Peter was in *The Naked Truth* (1957) and Alexander Walker quotes the perceptive critic, Philip Oakes, on this film: "Peter Sellers establishes himself as the finest film comedian since Chaplin". One day, while engaged on *The Naked Truth*, he attended "rushes" (the viewing of the previous day's work) with Peter. I became very unhappy about my own performance and as the lights came up I burst into tears. Peter said: "Don't worry, I've seen you in a sound stage so that I could be alone to regain my equilibrium. Unexpectedly Peter appeared and he was glowing about my own performance as if I had never seen him before. What did you think of rushes?" I nervously asked. He roared: "What did you think I bloody well thought? Terrible!" I was taken aback by his apparent insensitivity. Yes, was that his last word? I was a lesson. "I'll never do that again," Peter looked at me incredulously. "What? You were terrible? No! No! You were bloody marvelous! I was terrible! That was the professional Sellers in a nutshell. He dreamed of unattainable

standards — which he succeeded in reaching. He flattered himself in the battle to get there and in my experience — also — lured to give his fellow player support — if he respected that player. John Boulting (of Boulting Brothers distinction) is quoted about persuading a reluctant Peter to accept the role of Fred Kite in *All Right Jack*: "He couldn't believe the script was funny, because he couldn't yet see the character. And whenever that happened, he got very insecure. Oh yes! That was true and it always happened. While facing up to the filming of *Only Two Can Play Peter* told me that he couldn't continue because he didn't know 'how to become a real Welshman'. I took him to Wales and pointed him in the direction of two friends: Mr John Ormond and the late Mr John Pake; Peter homed in on John who was a television cameraman and Welshman. That is who you see immortalized. Mr Herbert Kretzmer, the creative writer and critic, who was a good friend recalls Peter saying: "Damn it, if I'm ever going to be happy, surely, the time is now. I've got

everything, everything... So what's wrong? Why can't I be happy now? What am I looking for? Ah well... there lies the cruel rub. I have often had to defend Peter Sellers in the past when people have been critical of his personal behaviour. 'The genius and his personal faults are never divisible', he said. 'You weren't often happy, Peter, but you made millions of other people happy.' Peter Sellers' son Michael, whom I last saw when he was a little boy, has composed a deeply disturbing, book not simply because it records horrific events in a great artist's life but also because it is about a father and a son. I have been asked and many others will ask: 'Is this book justified?' I replied: 'Yes! Michael Sellers and his sister have carried a terrible weight on their growing shoulders. And since their Dad is such a grand public property, the burden, as far as he is able. And not only that but every student of creative acting must find young Michael's words brave, honest and invaluable.'

Kenneth Griffith

A reasonable good ear in music

The Tongs and the Bones
The Memoirs of Lord Harewood
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95)

At the end of Lord Harewood's first book of memoirs, and one of these days there must surely be a second, are fifteen pages of Biographical Notes. The names listed there comprise a mixture of musical *Who's Who* and *Debrett*, with the proportion going roughly three to one against the peers. The weight is made up by a sprinkling of actors, academics and footmen. And that is a very fair reflection of the life, fifty-eight years so far, of George Lascelles, seventh Earl of Harewood and nephew of King George VI.

Music has been his obsession since he first heard Taubert sing in the screen musical biography of Schubert — the *Dreamerhaus* perhaps? — before he went to Eton. And by a combination of persistence and dedication he has managed to indulge it, once out of Colditz where the name of Harewood was high on Hitler's death warrant list.

Those post-war years were in part a glorious round of music festivals, particularly operatic ones. And even during the war the young Capt. Lascelles did not do too badly, catching a few performances here and there and meeting some singers as the Grenadier Guards progressed through Italy before capture and Colditz.

Lord Harewood's greatest asset, apart from energy and undoubted administrative skill, helped by a few good connections, is a first rate ear. He acknowledges as much in the book's rather fancy title. "I have a reasonable good ear in music," says Lord Harewood in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*: "Give me the tongs and the bones!" It was this which led him up the Covent Garden ladder after he had joined the Opera House as Patrick Tuckwell by accident in 1953. "What are we going to call you?" asked James Johnson, the leading house tenor at the time. "George," his lordship replied. Johnson rather different on the day he went back to his Belfast home. Webster was often ungenerous in giving credit to his young assistant: it was Hare-

wood whose influence was behind many of the best performances heard in the Fifties, including the famous *Don Carlos* which at last brought a truly international cast to Floral St. It was Harewood too who forged the links with Kempe and Klemperer as well as Giulini. Yet in *The Tongs and the Bones* Harewood is fiercely defensive about his old boss; he sided with him against the Board which led to Lord Drogheda, were quite rightly trying to prod Webster into taking a less blinkered view of the operatic scene. The peers had their disagreements, but typically it was Drogheda, who some years later gave Harewood and his second wife, Patricia, a bolt hole from the press on the eve of their honeymoon.

George Harewood met Patricia Tuckwell by accident when he was sitting disconsolately in Milan Airport after failing to sign Maria Callas for a return to Covent Garden. The liaison which cost him his dear life in public and private terms. When the news leaked out that he was going to have a son by Patricia before his divorce came through, the

City Fathers of Edinburgh, disgustingly petitioned to the last, asked for his resignation as Festival Director.

Harewood had no option. But perhaps what cut more deeply was the loss of the friendship of Benjamin Britten, who had always been close to his first wife, Marion Stein. The composer was ruthless about chopping off the friendships he no longer needed or wanted, the suffering which led to Lord Drogheda, were quite rightly trying to prod Webster into taking a less blinkered view of the operatic scene. The peers had their disagreements, but typically it was Drogheda, who some years later gave Harewood and his second wife, Patricia, a bolt hole from the press on the eve of their honeymoon.

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John Higgins

In last Thursday's review of *The Air Battle for Malta* we described the author, Lord James Douglas Hamilton, MP, as a brave and amiable man writing about equally brave and generally amiable comrades. In fact Lord James was not born until 1942. His book is based on the diaries of his uncle, Lord David Douglas Hamilton, who commanded 603 Spitfire Squadron and was later killed.

The author of the *Arthur* books reviewed in Tuesday's children's books page is Alan Coren. His name was omitted by accident, not malice.

Poetry

The Arts Council
Poetry Library
Catalogue

Compiled by Jonathan Barker
(Arts Council/Curran Press, £5.95; paperback £2.95)

The Arts Council Poetry Library is one of the occasional pure flowerings of imagination for which the English are so seldom given credit: the creation of a public library devoted entirely to modern poetry. Nothing else: no criticism, no biography, simply books by well-known poets, little-known poets and unknown poets side by side in the democracy of alphabetical order. And there is something else unique about it: everyone knows that if you go to a library to consult a book, someone will have borrowed it, and if you go to borrow it, it will be marked for reference only. The Poetry Library solves this problem so far as

it can be solved by having two copies of nearly everything, one for loan, one for reference.

It was opened in 1953, that Coronation year when England won the Ashes and climbed Everest. Among those who spoke were Norman Birkett, Herbert Read and T. S. Eliot. What they said is, madly, not recorded, but no doubt it was echoed in the library's first catalogue:

Its purpose is the simple one of helping the reader of poetry, and particularly the younger reader, to get into easier and closer touch with the published verse of his poetic contemporaries; and literally in touch, so that, without obligation, he can handle their books at his pleasure and make use of them to his heart's content.

And this is what it is still doing. But after a quarter of a century it has, just by the passage of time, become a national resource in its chosen field. "Having read in nearly a hundred of the most important European libraries," wrote a recent German visitor, "I know of only two special collections containing the poetry of

a national literature on a scale that could be compared with that of the Arts Council Poetry Library, namely in *Uppsala* and in *Dortmund*; but these are not open to the public, whereas the Arts Council Poetry Library offers access to anybody interested in poetry."

The present catalogue will show how wide its range is: British poets, Commonwealth poets, American poets, translations of foreign poets into English, a multiple monument to a major art. And a growing monument, whose increasing use by every kind of reader is a constant tribute to the vision of those who conceived it, and to the knowledge and enthusiasm of those who continue it. Let us be thankful.

I think if I lived in London I should often find myself in the Arts Council Poetry Library. It is just up the steps from the offices of *Encounter* and round the corner from the Garrick Club (the only London club with a manuscript poem by a living author framed in its bar), and handy for the book and record shops in Charing Cross Road. Then again, it is so

Fiction

The Comfort of Strangers
By Ian McEwan
(Cape, £5.50)

Feelings Have Changed
By P. H. Newby
(Faber, £6.95)

In Calvino's *Invisible Cities*, Kublai Khan asks Marco Polo why he has never described Venice his own city among all the visionary cities he has known. At the time he describes a city, Polo replies, he is saying something about Venice. It is the first implicit city.

Ian McEwan never names Venice as the site of *The Comfort of Strangers*. For him, it seems the final implicit city. In the labyrinth of its close streets, a Minotaur waits for lovers. The canals have cross-currents, the lagoon has depths, even the tide is a spit of land in a sea of water. The best young writer on this island, McEwan's evocations of feeling and place and his analyses of mood and relationship remain haunting and compelling. Yes, his session with the thin skin between life and death, his concentration on menace and perversion, narrow his vision. His plots are cautionary tales with compulsory deadly endings. In this case, the inevitability of Death in Venice seems to be mixed with the grand guignol of *Don't Look Now*. For the masterpiece he is capable of writing, McEwan will have to travel to a visible explicit city. His promise has been in his walking on brittle ice; his achievement will be in his treading on solid ground.

P. H. Newby's *Feelings Have Changed* is set solidly in London, in a room, a flat, a Portland Place. He is as preoccupied as McEwan with coincidences and curious parallels which lead to an inexorable change in jobs and marriages. In the novel, a BBC Features producer called Brock Common switches women and position with the abominable bad actor Max Kettle. But for Newby, the sinister opening of the scabbard of the ashes of the Kettle's boy — is comic and absurd as well as significant.

The quirks and oddities of human behaviour make *Feelings Have Changed* into an absorbing book, which is not a surprise, for Newby is a Thomas's reported words on blacking out and dying to Louis MacNeice. "It was like slipping into a great furry coat on a cold day." If the novel's weakness is the macabre, Newby's is the mythological. To see MacNeice as Osiris Louis exaggerates and mummifies. Newby's novel is excellent without Egyptian patterns underpinning closely observed, English behaviour.

London is also the visible city and City of the late James Kennaway's fourth novel, *The Bells of Shoreham* (Macmillan, £5.95). His portrait of the amorality of the merchant banker Sarson is one of the most powerful indictments of the business mind in modern literature.

friendly and inviting (hardly like a library at all, you may say); newly furnished, brightly lit, and with knowledgeable staff who will help you if you want help, but otherwise just smile. At one end, under a wide window that catches the morning sun in Garrick Street, is a table where anthropologists and American PhD students are working, because it is so much easier to find what you want here. Or you can sink into an armchair, and watch the visitors of the moment moving round the shelves — the office worker, the teacher, the androgynous creature dressed equally for the Western Desert or the Chelsea Arts Ball, the intent African and the person whose face you recognise, who seems to be checking his own books before turning, rather less willingly, to those of his contemporaries and juniors. But it isn't easy to stay sitting down. No sooner have you found half a dozen titles that you remember being reviewed but have never seen than it occurs to you to wonder whether they have so-and-so's first, worst book,

Unfortunately, like his heroine Stella, Kennaway could never escape from the influences of his lost Scots cities, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Stella is his mouthpiece in his rage against the insinuation of the soft South, the corruption of success. Kennaway did think that the rich are different from you and me, and this novel uses a surgical pen to dissect the difference. It responds with exact and acerbic dialogue yet it lacks the space and description of a major novel. Piers Paul Read begins his new novel with a précis, which might have been a novel in itself — and would have been in the hands of John le Carré. The *Villa Gelasma* (Secker & Warburg, £6.95) hunts the spyground of Carverville and the moral bogs of Greenland. Yet, improbably, its surface city is Nice. Between the glitter and the hard choices, the Negroes. Read is not at his best at describing decadent villa life or the ethical ambiguities of possible treachery. He seems out of place and subject. Nice makes, his anti-hero complains, the mind soggy. It is possible to go here, says a writer of Read's quality could compare the city lights at night to gems strewn on a black velvet cushion, but he does. Like Marco Polo, he should travel to other visible cities with colder winds that might blow him back to his considerable achievements among junkies and monks and married men.

Andrew Sinclair

The Frights, by Nicholas Salaman (Allison Press/Secker & Warburg, £6.95) Adam would like to suggest to nice young Lieutenant Lippincott that *The Frights* are in his mind, as they were in Adam's; and that, however frightful, when they vanish there vanishes some irreplaceable magic. But Adam, who is five, has noticed the grownups prefer to keep children at a distance, being too much like themselves for comfort. He has also been told that it is a crime to be sensitive. Nicholas Salaman's first novel, set in Somerset in 1942, has sensitive ideas glimmering beneath surface waves of baroque characters, witty sex, and stylishly funny turns of phrase. They are well worth fishing for; and you will laugh before you catch them.

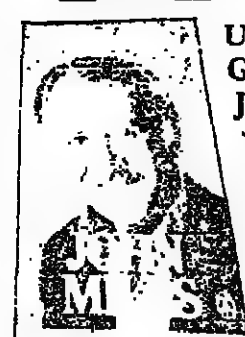
A Breed of Heroes, by Alan Judd (Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95) Charles Thoroughgood (Oxford and Sandhurst) goes for his first four months' duty in Belfast. Is the Army always Waughish, Powellite? An apparently mad commanding officer ("a bit intense"), a dandyish second in command, a lecherous doctor, dim fellow officers and ferocious sergeants operate in the "stirring clean" Protestant streets and Catholic rat infested slums. Some of it is wildly funny — the venal and cowardly (no quarrel with journalists, steam or TV) — but there is drudgery and pettiness, 17 hour, 7 day weeks, appalling living conditions for the men. In the face of violence, Charles sees all fear, and all feeling. Ulster has turned our hearts to stone. An excellent first novel, by a former serving soldier.

Sotheby's: you consult the catalogue (on pointlessly large cards) and there it is, though prudently kept in the Librarian's office. And this brings you to the wall of magazines: not only the established household words, fat with subsidies, but all the tiny flickering poorly printed outlets you have seen advertised in small type on the back pages of the weeklies, arranged alike on display racks with their back numbers neat in open boxes or sturdily reprinted and bound by Kraus of New York. Then on tables below are laid newly compiled lists of poetry shops, poetry magazines (with the names of their editors, so that you can begin your letter "Dear Mr. So-and-so"), and notices of poetry competitions, poetry readings and poetry evening classes, today, tomorrow, next week. The idea of poetry, vague enough outside, is here immediate and busy, like a political campaign.

Philip Larkin

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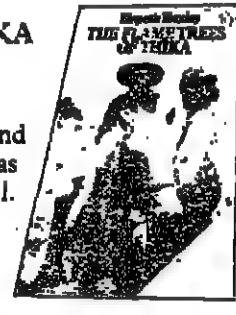
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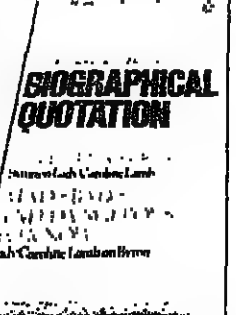
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\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

کتابخانه ملی ایران

Government will attract 5,000 jobs to Linwood

By Business News Staff



Up for sale: the abandoned Linwood factory at Linwood

Mr Younger said in Glasgow yesterday that the Government was now taking "every sensible step" to make the area attractive to new industry.

He said Strathclyde region and Renfrew district councillors and promised that Peugeot would put the former car plant up for sale as one unit "in as attractive a form as possible".

finance, Mr Younger said. What we are short of are projects to take up the offer. The private company of job finders, Job Creation Ltd, already hunting for jobs to fill the gap caused by the Corpac pulp mill closure at Fort William—is to be used to find new owners for a 500,000 sq ft redevelopment of factory space at Hillington.

Mr Younger said that work was well in hand to bring in a full 2,000 Civil Service jobs to Glasgow and East Kilbride.

Mr Bernard Scott, chairman of Strathclyde Region's economic and industrial development committee, said after the two-hour meeting with the Secretary of State: "We were told that money was no constraint—which seems odd with present government policy—but the Secretary of State made it clear to us: 'You get the projects, and we will get the money'."

"Time will tell, but if he keeps his promises Strathclyde will be a happier place than it has been in the past two years."

Jenkin hints at cut in insurance surcharge

By Our Industrial Editor

A hint that the Government may be prepared to cut the National Insurance surcharge, which would boost job prospects and profitability, was given last night by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Jenkin reaffirmed the Government's commitment to maintaining policies to defeat inflation and stressed that Britain could not escape the need for the harsh medicine which higher interest rates imposed.

Describing himself as industry's voice in government, he emphasized that the Government should do everything in its power to help industry meet the challenge posed by the future and to work with industry in overcoming obstacles.

"There is much else we can do if we are to provide the climate in which industry can prosper. We must reduce the burden of taxation and I believe I am interpreting industry's views aright if I say that the National Insurance surcharge is now top of your list."

The latest interest rate increases have added an estimated £3,000m to industry's costs and the Confederation of British Industry is hoping to

Publishers expand multi-media empire

Pearson Longman moves into TV production

By David Hewson

Pearson Longman, the publishing group, took another step along the path to becoming Britain's leading multi-media empire yesterday with the formation of Goldcrest Television Productions. This subsidiary will be the country's largest independent television production house, handling a projected budget of £25m a year within two years.

One of its first tasks will be an eight-hour version of the bestseller *The Far Pavilions*, made on location in India.

It plans to finance work by Mr John Gau, former head of BBC Television's current affairs department, Mr David Putnam, the film producer whose latest success is *Chariots of Fire*, and Barry Hanson, producer of *The Naked Civil Servant* and *The Naked Lunch*.

Earlier this year, Pearson Longman announced that it

intended to increase its support for feature film production through its Goldcrest Films International subsidiary. It is now actively involved in the £22m Richard Attenborough production *Gandhi*, and three other productions, *The Plague Dogs*, *Enigma*, and *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman*.

Mr James Lee, chief executive of Pearson Longman, said at yesterday's launch of the television operation: "The formation of Channel 4 and new developments in video and pay TV, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, are creating ever increasing opportunities for end-produced programming."

The group has committed £5m to the venture and within a year will have funds amounting to £10m available for production.

Though Channel 4 is seen by

Goldcrest as an essential market, the company will be looking to America for a real return on investment. Mr Lee said that the breakdown of income from a typical Goldcrest programme would be roughly one third from the United Kingdom, a half from cable television networks in America and the rest from other international sales.

Pearson Longman, which owns the *Financial Times*, *The Economist*, Penguin Books and the Westminster Press chain, believes that within five years it could have as much capital employed in making films and television programmes as in each of its four other main divisions.

Earlier this year, it acquired a 25 per cent stake in Yorkshire Television.

De Lorean boost for Lotus

By Philip Robinson

A significant part of the trading profits of Mr Colin Chapman's Group Lotus sports car company was earned through a contract with the Belfast-based De Lorean group.

Although De Lorean is not mentioned by name in the 10-page Lotus annual report published yesterday covering the 53 weeks to January 2 last, Mr Fred Bushell, Lotus's finance director, said last night that a significant part of the £461,000 profit came from the De Lorean engineering contract.

Police are investigating allegations concerning De Lorean's financing.

The De Lorean deal, struck in 1978, is Lotus's engineering activities which saved the group going into the red last year when sales of its sports cars slumped from 1,000 to an all-time low of 380.

At £7.5m, Lotus's engineering activities accounted for half the group's total £14m sales figure. De Lorean is Lotus's largest single customer, and the deal is said to be worth £18m (£9.5m). Mr Bushell said: "They are our biggest customers and their contract with us made up a substantial part of that figure. But I'm not going to tell you exactly how much profit we made out of it. When we deal with clients, we sign a contract of confidentiality."

"You won't be able to work out how much we are getting from De Lorean because we have made certain purchases of capital goods for them, where the cash passed through our books."

"Everyone knows we have a contract with De Lorean. But I don't want it mentioned in the accounts because, if we did and the project failed—although I'm sure it won't—it could all be very embarrassing for us in a year's time."

Sales of engineering services rose to £7.5m from £3.3m in 1979.

Japan pushes up UK van sales by 54 pc

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The latest new car and commercial vehicle registrations reveal a 54.8 per cent increase in Japanese van sales last month compared with September 1980. This further evidence of the extent to which the Japanese are switching their strack from cars to vans is bound to lead to renewed demands by British manufacturers and Government ministers for the 11 per cent voluntary ceiling on cars to be extended to vans.

Figures published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders yesterday show that the seven Japanese companies selling here took 28 per cent of the new car-derived van market in September compared with 18 per cent a year ago. In the first nine months of 1981, the average share has leapt from 15.7 per cent to 23 per cent in a sector of the market which has fallen by nearly 19 per cent overall.

The big two, Toyota and Daihatsu, who have the most to lose if Britain hardens its attitude on Japanese car imports, were only marginally

ICL joining forces with Fujitsu in computers

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

ICL, Britain's largest computer manufacturer, is close to completing a collaborative agreement with the Japanese company Fujitsu, which will give ICL access to a new range of super computers and advanced microchip technology.

Large computer systems, above the capacity of those manufactured by ICL and which are largely the province of IBM, will be marketed and sold by the British company, although made by Fujitsu.

But it is the Fujitsu chip technology, said by Mr Rob Wilmut, managing director of ICL, to be the best in the world, which is exciting the British company.

The agreement would provide ICL with access to very advanced technology without the need for heavy research and development investment.

Fujitsu's large capacity computers would be marketed under the ICL name, although the agreement, renewable every seven years, is expected to exclude the United States and Japan.

The proposed benefit under the agreement is by selling its chips to ICL so reducing the unit cost of production because of the increase in volume.

The collaboration deal now being discussed is the latest in a number of such ventures encouraged by the governments of Britain and Japan after exchange visits at ministerial level.

Yesterday, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology welcomed the new agreement. Mr Baker was signatory to an inter-governmental agreement in April designed to encourage technological collaboration in computers, telecommunications, robotics, computer-aided design and biotechnology.



Mr Jenkin: Surcharge "top of industry's hit list"

petrified the Government to abolish, or at least cut, the 31 per cent surcharge which, it claims, is a tax on jobs.

The employees' union argued that a 2 per cent cut would, after two years, yield a £1,000m improvement in exports, a 1 per cent reduction in retail prices and 200,000 jobs.

Mr Jenkin told the annual dinner of the Energy Industries Council there was no doubt that industry would emerge from the present recession fitter, leaner and more competitive than it had been for decades.

"When the upturn comes, and output improves, unit costs should fall dramatically. Although a grievous price is having to be paid in the short term in the form of loss of jobs and the miseries of prolonged unemployment for some three million fellow citizens, I am totally convinced that we are now fashioning a new industrial base able to compete for decades past."

Meeting the industrial challenge of the next decade and beyond is primarily a task for technology. All the underlying technological, economic, and social trends apparent across the world will have a far more powerful influence on our success than any conceivable effects of changed policies."

Hopes of agreement on export credits pact

From Peter Norman, Paris, Oct 7

The world's leading industrial nations today took a big step towards reaching an agreement to reduce the high level of subsidy that they at present grant on export credits.

After two days of talks in Paris, on Japan failed to agree to increases of 2.25 to 2.5 per cent in the minimum interest rates to be applied by the 22 nations that participate in the international arrangement governing the rules on export credits.

The talks resulted in agreement between the European Community and the United States that rates on export credits granted to rich countries should be set at 11 per cent for between two and five years and at 11.25 per cent on those of longer than five years.

The intermediate countries, primarily the Soviet-bloc, should be charged 10.5 and 11 per cent, depending on time to maturity, while credit to the developing nations, which constitutes the bulk of official-backed credit granted by the industrial world, should carry interest rates of at least 10 per cent.

The compromise proposal, which was tabled by the EEC delegation, contained a special provision to accommodate a problem caused by Japanese long-term interest rates being lower than those envisaged

under the proposed arrangement. The Japanese were unable to accept the 9.25 per cent minimum rate suggested and held out for 9 per cent.

The Japanese returned to Tokyo for consultations, and their answer is expected within a fortnight. If they can accept the new proposals, the danger of a damaging export credit war, in which trading nations would compete with each other to offer subsidised interest rates on capital goods exports, will recede.

The West has been pledged to revise its export credit rates since the Venice summit in the summer of 1980. Last year alone Britain spent £500m in subsidising export credits.

Mr Marc Leland, the assistant secretary for international affairs at the United States Treasury, said he was optimistic that agreement could be reached on the new export credit rates structure.

The revision of minimum rates for export credits has been a problem since interest rates began to move upwards under the impact of tighter monetary policies in the United States.

Despite interim changes, the rates charged under the export credits arrangements of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development lagged well behind world levels.

US interest rate hopes rally shares

Hopes of fresh cuts in American interest rates helped London equities to recover yesterday, with all stock indices rising. The FT index rose 11.7 points to 486.7.

Gilt-edged were back in demand for the same reason. Investors rushed into gilt shares, fearing that the assassination of President Sadat might spark off further unrest in the Middle East. Electricals and defence stocks also saw a burst of demand.

Worry that the Suez Canal could be closed during the Egyptian crisis added to the scramble. Rascal rose 12p to 413p. In oils, Lasso leapt 30p to 502p.

Gilt enjoyed persistent demand all day. Longer-dated stocks gained nearly 51c and short-dated rose up to 50p.

Gold shares drifted down from the gains they made after hours on Wednesday. After President Sadat's death was confirmed.

The dollar suffered an abrupt reversal, sinking to its lowest level against the Deutsche mark for more than five months as American interest rates fell. It dropped 3.50 pennings to end London trading at DM 2.2150. Its effective exchange rate against a basket of currencies lost 0.8 to 10.4.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.2222 marks, a drop of 1.57 pennings.

Sears Roebuck tipped to bid for brokers

From Frank Lipsius, New York, Oct 7

offering on a takeover bid is expected to be about \$50 a share, for all or part of the 10 million shares outstanding.

Mr. Sears Roebuck is considering a special board meeting tomorrow morning.

Speculation is rife in Wall Street that the company will announce a takeover offer from Sears Roebuck, the retailer. Neither company would comment.

Dean Witter closed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday at \$34. The initial

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Dean Witter closed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday at \$34. The initial

\$606m. The insurance company Connecticut General has also been hinted at as a Dean Witter suitor.

Last Monday, Sears agreed on a deal valued at about \$150m to take over Coldwell Banker, the biggest United States real estate broker. This was real in Sears Roebuck's planned reclassification into financial services.

Sears recently announced plans to start its own money market mutual fund.

Stock Markets

FT Index 486.7 up 11.7

FT Citi 61.56 up 0.61

Sterling

\$1.8690 up 200 points

Index 88.4 up 0.2

New York: \$1.8810

Dollar

Index 107.4 down 0.9

DM 2.2150 down 350 pts

Gold

\$444.20 down \$5.50

New York: \$444.50

Money

3 mth sterling 16 1/4-16 1/2

3 mth Euro 5 15 1/2-15 3/4

6 mth Euro 5 16 1/4-16 1/2

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Berkeley Exp 12p to 280p

RTR Ltd 12p to 336p

Carlisle Capel 9p to 126p

Charterhouse Pet 6p to 74p

Howard Mach 2p to 19p

ICL 3p to 39p

J B Higgs 9p to 85p

Kinross 14p to 75p

Lasso 30p to 502p

McLeod Russel 23p to 313p

Rosehaugh 23p to 270p

Warren Plant 15p to 241p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp 48p to 68p

Babcock Intl 5p to 53p

Dunbar Grp 10p to 498p

Foster Bros 6p to 56p

Hambro Life 10p to 358p

Hampton Gold 5p to 140p

Miniroc 10p to 440p

Office & Elect 5p to 285p

Ricardo Exp 8p to 400p

Seastrut 18p to 428p

Taylor Woodrow 5p to 490p

Tunnel Ridge 'B' 5p to 430p

Cons Gold approval

Consolidated Gold Fields, one of Britain's largest mining finance houses and a leading gold producer, yesterday won provisional approval from the Washington authorities to buy a substantial stake in Newmont Mining Corporation, a large copper, coal and gold concern in the United States (Simon Proctor writes).

The decision means that Gold Fields, which has already bought 8.1 per cent of Newmont at a cost of about £70m, can press ahead with lifting its holdings to between 25 per cent and 49 per cent. Such a move could involve an outlay of anything between £225m and £450m by Gold Fields, assuming Newmont's share price does not rise too sharply.

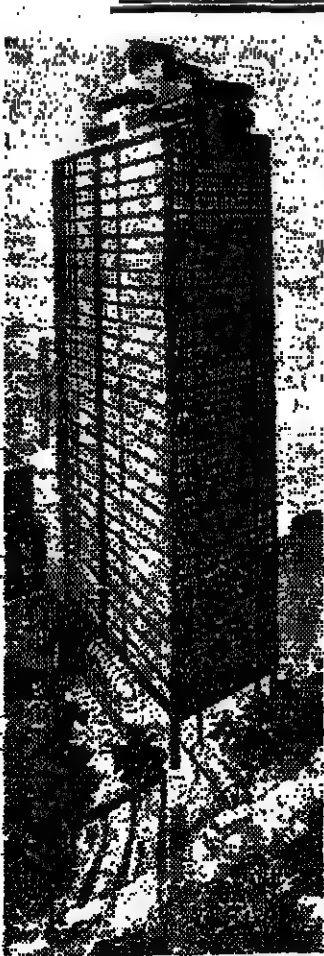
The spending of such sums means Gold Fields has to seek its shareholders' approval. At present the company is only authorised by its articles of association to spend £150m without the permission of shareholders.

As a result Gold Fields is calling an extraordinary general meeting for October 27.

CBI warning on Europe

Labour party policy makers were criticised yesterday for advocating Britain's withdrawal from the EEC. Mr Bryan Rigby, deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry, who was addressing British and Belgian businessmen in Brussels, said that the move would be economic suicide and that the CBI would not allow politicians to put businesses and jobs in jeopardy unwittingly.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



St James's moves to Manhattan

The biggest New York property development by British interests since the Pan Am Building was completed, the American and General Motors buildings went up in the 1960s has been announced in London.

Mr Peter de Savary, managing director of the Amory Bank & Trust of London, has linked with Mr Michael Stevens, the British-born chairman of American City Construction Corporation of New York, to develop a \$100m, 32-storey luxury apartment building called the St James's Tower in Sutton Place on Manhattan's Upper East Side. It is due to open in June next year.

The St James's project, (artist's impression right) which is named after the Mr de Savary's St James's Club in London, is being financed by Chase Manhattan Bank and Artco.

There will be 114 units in the apartment building, with "sky villas" on the top two floors expected to sell for around \$3.5m each. On the lower floors the prices fall to \$330,000.

Planning permission has been granted for Edgley Aircraft, of Cambridge, to open a factory at a disused airfield near Salisbury, Wiltshire. The company claims to have orders worth £14m for its low speed Optica observation plane and hopes to employ at least 100 people.

Coal stocks control

Keeping coal stocks under control was the key to Britain's success in the National Coal Board's successful efforts to overcome recession, Sir Derek Ezra, the chairman, told Nottinghamshire miners yesterday.

The day after miners' union leaders rejected a 9 per cent pay offer.

"So far this year we have managed to offset the full impact of the recession by arresting the fall in coal sales at home and by doubling coal exports," Sir Derek said.

But he added: "We must succeed in our aim of limiting additions to our already high stocks because each additional million tonnes we are unable to sell freezes more than £35m of income which we need to finance investment and represents the jobs of 2,000 men in the industry."

Fair trade caution

Traders persistently breaking the law or breaching contracts with consumers could face unlimited fines or imprisonment, Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, said yesterday, after announcing that this year to August 37 more traders had been asked for written assurances on better future behaviour.

Between 400 and 500 jobs are to be created by a big expansion of Texas Instruments, the electronics equipment maker, at its Bedford plant.

The London Brick Group is to close three small brick works and a pipe works with the loss of more than 650 jobs.

Insurer pulls out

Continuing heavy losses have forced Legal & General to withdraw from the general insurance business in Australia, where it has about 1 per cent of the market. Its underwriting losses there over the past two years have been £7m.

By not writing certain types of business the underwriting loss was trimmed from £4.2m to £2.8m last year. But expenses have continued to rise and with growing statutory controls and no sign of any immediate improvement the group has decided to call it a day. Other British insurers have found the

Australian market just as difficult, but as the Prudential has done, have pooled their interests with local concerns.

Arrangements have been made for Legal & General to take over the general insurance business but Legal and General will continue to handle claims as they arise.

Closure costs are difficult to gauge but could be up to £500,000. Legal & General is persevering with its life assurance business in Australia now that signs of growth are starting to appear.

The last overseas area from which there was a general exodus by British insurers was Canada in the 1970s.

Oil contract opportunities

Shell UK Exploration and Production (Shell Expro) is holding a forum in Birmingham next week to describe the opportunities which are expected to develop in the oil and gas industry.

British companies, particularly engineering concerns in the hard-pressed West Midlands are being encouraged to bid for part of the business worth an estimated £60,000m, expected to be placed to enhance Britain's oil and gas self-sufficiency into the next century.

Last year, companies operating in the offshore oil industry spent a total of £3,400m.

AGB SERVICES TO MANAGEMENT

	1980/81	1979/80
Turnover	£m 32.161	£m 29.186
Pre-tax profit	3.853	2.902
Tax and minorities	1.976	1.463
Available for distribution	1.882	1.439
Dividends	1.052	0.765
Retained earnings	0.830	0.674

Mr Bernard Audley, Chairman, reports:

- Turnover up 10%; pre-tax profit up 33%.
- Dividends for year increased by 24%.
- Strong financial position following successful rights issue.
- Substantial increase in shareholders' funds.
- Business good in the first half of 1981/82.

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Company Secretary

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IN BRIEF

£20m more to help apprentices

□ The Government is being forced to intervene to save apprentice recruitment from near collapse. The Manpower Services Commission announced yesterday that it has been given another £20m to pay employers to take on more youngsters.

It brings the total government subsidy for apprenticeships up to £45m this year — more than the Labour Government spent in this way at the height of its emergency measures.

The commission says that the extra spending has been sanctioned because of a continued decline in recruitment and increasing apprentice redundancies.

Prices warning

□ French retail prices are expected to rise an average 1 per cent a month for the rest of this year, compared with 1.2 per cent in August, government sources said.

Oil and gas find

□ The Sakhalin Oil Development Co said it struck oil and gas at two of five test drilling sites in the Sea of Okhotsk off the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

Yugoslavia's debt

□ Yugoslavia's foreign debt totals \$16,300m (£8,754m), a figure which will not be increased by this year's borrowing, Mr Petar Kostic, the finance minister, said.

Iron ore contract

□ Amex Mineral Sales Corporation, on behalf of the Mt Newman iron ore project in Western Australia, has contracted to supply about

300,000 long tons annually of Mt Newman lump ore to Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation for a five year period.

Hongkong forecast

□ Hongkong's gross domestic product can still be expected to grow by 10 per cent in real terms though this will be led by domestic demand, Governor Murray Maclehoise said in a speech to the Legislative Council in Hongkong.

Danish orders rise

□ Danish industrial orders in August, at current prices, rose 19 per cent compared with last year, after a 20 per cent gain in July.

Japanese win order

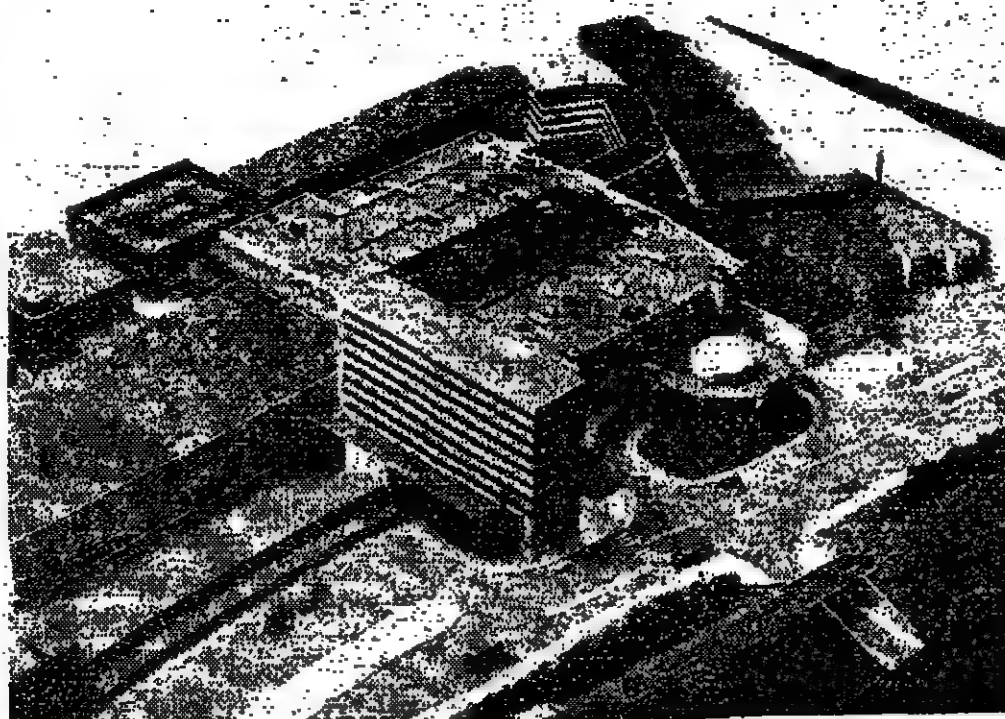
□ Toyo Engineering and Mitsui said yesterday they jointly received a 250,000m yen (£592m) order from the Soviet Union for construction of two butadiene plants in a petrochemical complex in west Siberia. The project is expected to be financed by a Japan export and import bank loan.

Australian record

□ New fixed capital expenditure by private enterprise in Australia climbed to a record \$482,644m (£7.85m) in the 12 months to June 1981, according to preliminary estimates issued yesterday.

Index increase

□ Italy's consumer price index in September rose 1.4 per cent from August, double the month-on-month rate, and was up 18.3 per cent from a year earlier. The index registered 121.6 in September, compared with 119.9 the previous month. A comparable year-on-year index was not available because of a change in the base of calculation.



Shape of things to come: a model of the Basildon project

£50m shopping mall

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Norwich Union Insurance Group is partnering Basildon Development Corporation in a £50m enclosed shopping mall project. It will cover 6.75 acres and include a department store and two office blocks. An additional scheme could also bring the older part of the town centre under cover at a cost of up to £12m.

The two ventures, possibly being completed together by 1984 or 1985, would create Britain's largest covered shopping area, it was claimed yesterday.

Retailers in the earlier development, including Marks & Spencer, Woolworth, Littlewoods and W. H. Smith, are reportedly anxious to have this part of the town centre

converted into a roofed mall so that the new scheme does not put them at a disadvantage. Site owners will be asked to pay part of the cost.

The key project in the new Eastgate shopping centre will be the 200,000 sq ft department store which has been taken by Alders, part of United Drapery Stores. Initially, Alders will trade in around 140,000 sq ft of selling area on three of the four floors, the top floor being kept in reserve for future expansion.

A 30,000 sq ft fashion store is included in the development with 75 smaller retail outlets. Applications for these have already oversubscribed the

development twice over, according to Mr Douglas Galloway, the corporation's general manager.

This should allow a mix of shops that would provide the maximum attraction to shoppers — one million are estimated to be within 30 minutes travel of Basildon centre.

Mr Galloway said: "Shopping is now more of a social occasion and our aim will be to inject excitement into the new centre." Various ideas, from a range of international eating styles to live entertainment — some culled from studies in North America and the Continent — are being explored.

Shipbuilding nations to approach Koreans

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Shipbuilding nations are hoping to draw South Korea into international discussions on the continuing overcapacity in the industry.

Officials from European countries and Japan are to discuss the first cautious steps towards approaching South Korea at a meeting next month in Paris of the shipbuilding working party of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

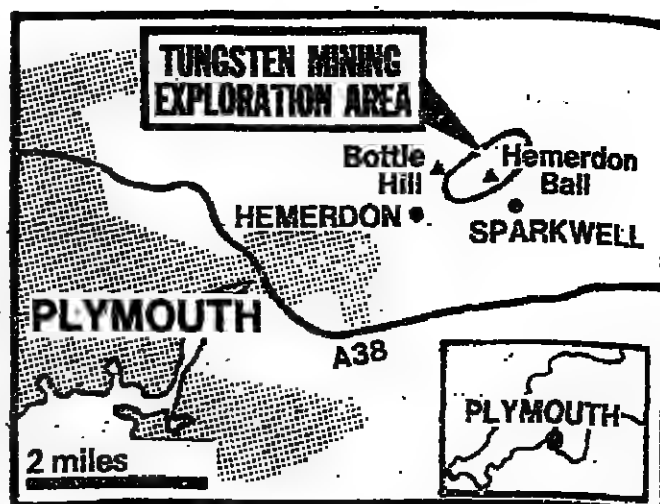
South Korea's shipyards have expanded greatly over the past 10 years and the country now ranks second only to Japan as a builder of ships. Despite the worldwide surplus capacity South Korea is planning a further expansion of facilities.

European governments which have had to prop up their shipbuilding industries as Japan tightened its grip on the world market, now see South Korea as a threat to the fragile and relative stability which has developed over the past five years.

The Japanese, while formally adopting a rather non-committal attitude to the idea of feelers being extended towards South Korea, are privately keen that some form of contact be established.

There is no suggestion that South Korea be offered observer status on the OECD shipbuilding working party — a status enjoyed by the United States. The hope is that the members of the working party can reach an agreement which would enable its officials to make an informal approach to the South Korean authorities.

The aim would be to establish some basis for an exchange of information with the South Koreans. Among European governments the feeling is growing that given the size and importance of the South Korean industry such informal links would be in the interests of the South Koreans as well as the OECD shipbuilding nations.

**Go-ahead sought for Devon tungsten mine**

By Our Correspondent

The first formal moves to seek planning permission to develop what could become the largest tungsten mine in the United Kingdom were launched yesterday in Plymouth by Amex, the American mining group, and its partners.

Amex Exploration and its joint partners, Hemerdon Mining and Smelting of Bermuda and Hemerdon Mining and Smelting (UK), said they are seeking permission to mine tungsten and tin at Hemerdon, nine miles north-east of Plymouth. An application for the development of a full-scale mine and mill complex, first mooted in 1977, is to be submitted to Devon County Council by October 16.

The move follows the completion recently of a feasibility study initiated in September 1978. This identified open-pit reserves of 42.3 million tonnes, with an overall grade of 0.18 per cent of tungsten trioxide, known as WO₃, and 0.029 per cent tin.

Although the existence of tungsten at Hemerdon has been known since before the 1914-18 War it is only recently that demand for the metal and its price have made development at Hemerdon an economic proposition.

Development is likely to provoke opposition from local environmentalists and planning approval could take some time. Amex and its partners plan

to spend £44m on the project. Once developed, the mine should produce 2,200 tonnes of tungsten a year. United Kingdom's consumption is 1,600 tonnes annually.

The companies believe that the proven reserves are the largest in Western Europe and that there are indications that the reserves could be twice as large.

The project could help Britain's balance of payments by £22m a year net. It would also help the local economy. The companies would spend some £14m a year in the area and employ about 350 in a region where unemployment is 15.7 per cent. A £200,000 contribution annually to the rates would also follow.

In addition to the 350 jobs at the mine, three quarters to be recruited locally, 300 more jobs, it is claimed, would be created in the area.

Mr Roger Craddock, mine manager, said at Hemerdon yesterday that the jobs would continue for at least 20 years.

The mineral deposits are among old tin mine workings along the side of a hill with spectacular views over Dartmoor, Plymouth Sound and east Cornwall.

The open-pit mine would take up more than 600 acres, excluding the area required for waste. Blasting, two or three times a day, would be strictly controlled.

Home TV dish aerial launched

By Bill Johnston

One of the first television dish aerials commercially available for home reception of satellite transmission was unveiled in London yesterday.

Made in Sweden, it will cost about £4,000. It comprises a six-foot-wide and six-foot-high dish. The equipment constitutes a small "earth station" which allows the viewer to tune into satellite pictures transmitted more than 20,000 miles away.

The aerials are on sale in a new London centre called The Video Palace, the idea of Mr Nik Powell, shown right beside the new dish aerial. The video centre was opened by Mr Kenny Everett, the disc jockey.

In addition the centre will rent out video tapes for £1, stock thousands of video tapes in a wide range, and will sell video disc and tape players.

Mr Nik Powell was one of the partners who created the national chain of Virgin Record stores which in ten years grew into a £50m organisation.

According to Video Palace there is a boom in earth station sales in the United States since many television companies already use satellites to transmit pictures.

**'Poor incentive' for senior employees Profit sharing tax limit attacked**

By Adrienne Gleeson

One of the provisions of the next Finance Act will almost certainly concern the £1,000 limit that can be allocated to an employee in a year by the tax-favoured profit sharing schemes introduced in the 1978 Finance Act.

The limit, which was increased from £500 in 1980 to compensate for inflation, has been under attack in a recent study, on the grounds that the maximum is not sufficient to provide a significant incentive to senior employees.

Private companies which cannot take advantage of incentives such as share option schemes, because their shares are not quoted, have been pushing for an increase in the limit and have convinced the Government of its desirability.

How this will be achieved is still open to question. Present legislation says that any profit sharing scheme must be available to all full-time employees, at the latest once

they have completed five years' service, and assuming that they pay income tax under Schedule E. This is a principle agreed by all political parties and it is unlikely that a Conservative Government will abandon it for a scheme which differentiates between management and labour. An increase in the limit of the present scheme is the most likely outcome.

Under the present scheme directors decide how they allocate profit share. The tax advantages apply only if the money is put into a trust and used by the trustees to buy shares on the employees' behalf. If the shares are sold within four years the employee will have to pay tax on them, but otherwise the tax is levied on a sliding scale and after seven years no tax is liable.

According to the study by Mr Tony Vernon-Harcourt earlier this year, roughly one in five public companies now

operate an executive share option scheme, where the reward is an increase in the share price between the time the option to buy is granted and the time that it is exercised. Five per cent of companies operate a savings-linked share option scheme, where the reward consists of a tax-free bonus after five years, plus a possible rise in the share price between the granting of the option and its exercise.

About 6 per cent of companies operate profit-sharing schemes on which the annual limit is likely to be raised. According to Mr Vernon-Harcourt, the tax advantages introduced in the 1980 Act have led to a considerable increase in interest in the two latter schemes.

Executive and All Employees Share Schemes, by Mr Vernon-Harcourt: Monks Publications, Deben Green, Suffolk; price £30.

Business appointments**Board changes at British Timken**

Mr Arnold Paterson has been made director-marketing at British Timken. Mr Richard Reiter becomes director-coordination for Timken Europe and Mr Klaus Schulze is now director-marketing, continental Europe.

Mr William Joseph McGrath has been made managing director of Timberland. He also joins the main board of the holding company Comet Radiovision Services.

Mr Malcolm J. Ray has become managing director of Catto & Company.

Mr C. J. Shannan is now chairman of Cole Chemicals, Cole Equipment and Plastic Products Ltd — three trading companies within the Cole Group.

Mr R. W. Giles becomes managing director of Borealis Engineering with effect from November 1st, 1981.

Mr Arthur Day, former director-general of the Institute of Export, has joined Goodland Films, the London-based production company, as a consultant.

Mr John Page is to join the Charles Barker Group as director of finance. Mr Page is at present director of finance of the Weller Thompson Group. Mr Alan Schofield has been appointed group accountant at Charles Barker.

Mr R. G. Sturgeon has been made chairman of Stewart Wrightson (Energy Resources).

Mr Paul Lodge, 44, has become director-marketing development, of Haden Dryers.

Mr Graham M. Hamilton has been appointed joint managing director, and Mr David W. R. Ferguson has been appointed a director of Thomson McLintock Associates (Scottish practice).

Mr J. N. Bird has been made chairman of Roberts Bird (Underwriting Agency) at Lloyd's. In addition, Mr J. M. Morris has been appointed a director of the company, Mrs L. Wheatley has been appointed company secretary.

Mr A. D. Dolderfield has become non-executive chairman.

Mr S. C. J. Gimblett, chief executive and Mr D. Finner, a director of Wigham Poland Oil and Gas.

Mr Derek Hedley has been appointed as a vice president of Bechtel Great Britain.

Mr K. E. Roberts has joined the board of Gill & Trufus Landauer.

Mr Michael Laines has been appointed joint managing director of CGS, the Currys Group Service subsidiary trading nationally in the United Kingdom as Mastercare.

Mr Patrick D. Conroy has been appointed a director of Misset Leasing Services.

Mr Michael Franks has been made chairman of Schwarzkopf.

Mr Bryan McCracken, director of engineering, BBC, has been appointed chairman of the Institution of Electrical Engineers Management and Design Division for the 1981/82 session.

Mr P. Gordon W. France has been appointed director and general manager of Thus W. West (Industrial Dismantling).

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Refining the CSI's rules

The new rules designed to prevent quick-firings introduced by the Council for the Securities Industry last month have proved their worth already in the case of McLeod Russell's takeover of Warren Plantation Holdings. The seven-day breathing space to allow companies to muster a defence enabled Warren to find another bidder prepared to pay more and although McLeod has now won the day by topping the counterbid from international plantations by 4p and buying control in the market, at least Warren's shareholders are now receiving 240p a share instead of the initial offer of 215p from McLeod which under the old rules would probably have succeeded with judicious market purchases.

However, there is still room for improvement in the rules as this case also illustrates. Although McLeod's advance was slowed by the new restrictions on share-buying, it was still able to establish a commanding position and virtual control over about 45 per cent of the shares largely through the irrevocable acceptances it received from holders of 30.1 per cent of Warren.

The CSI deliberately treated irrevocable acceptances differently from options to buy and outright purchases when trying to tackle the problem of quick-fire bids, but the fate of Warren — which has now been taken over at a price which can scarcely be called generous — suggests there may be a need to consider further tightening up, particularly when irrevocable acceptances are given against the wish of the company being bid for.

Meanwhile, the closely-controlled McLeod will be transformed by the acquisition of Warren with wide-ranging plantations, intended to add to its own plantations which are mainly in India and its other various investments. McLeod is also forecasting two years of dividend growth at a compound rate of 10 per cent and faster thereafter. In valuing the convertible preference shares on offer Rowe and Pitman and Montagu Loeb Stanley have assumed dividend growth of 25 per cent compound for the three succeeding years.

● Although the latest CSI figures confirm the continuing recovery of corporate profits — up for the third quarter in succession in the second quarter — they also suggest that nearly all the first half improvement in profits net of stock appreciation was gleaned by the North Sea oil sector. Meanwhile, dividend payments, though down by 18 per cent in the first half compared with the second half of last year, were rather higher in the second quarter than the first. The healthier financial state of the corporate sector that has come, by and large, from destocking and trimming the labour force is, of course, expected to weaken somewhat from here on. The important question is whether that will be the result of a slow recovery in demand and activity, or high interest rates and stagnation.

Harris Queensway

Pushing forward

For the first half of the year Harris Queensway produced £2.9m against £1.2m after interest charges slightly higher at £1.2m and including profits on property transactions of £367,000. But murmurs of more difficult trading since the Budget left the shares slightly lower at 108p despite an early rise to 115p. Trading conditions for companies like Harris Queensway have been hard going for most of this year and look like continuing that way whatever optimistic noises are made about helpful final quarters covering the Christmas period. Furniture sales have been less depressed than sales of carpets, but both have been particularly disappointing in Scotland and the Midlands where of course the recession is hitting hardest in terms of consumer spending.

Of the three main trading divisions Harris Carpets has held its own. The furnishing side has begun to reflect the benefits of the rationalization and refurbishments effected in 1980 and

Queensway's expansion programme has been continued. Whatever the difficulties of the market, the three main factors going for the company at the moment include benefits from cost-cutting exercises which involved a reduction in average staff numbers per store, the closure of the DIY shops and the prospect of lower interest charges. Overall borrowings, though up at the half year on the figure at last December, have been substantially reduced and the trend is continuing. But the market will have to see more signs of its staying power before lending much support to shares yielding 5.3 per cent.

Christies

Slowdown in sales

Christies, the international auctioneers, jumped 8p to 168p yesterday but that was more a reflection of the mood of the market than satisfaction with the figures for the half year to June. Last year the value of auction sales rose by 28 per cent, but in the latest six months they grew by only 11 per cent to £93.5m and margins have narrowed from the 32 per cent level five years ago to only 18 per cent, dragging pretax profits down from £3.62m to £3.26m.

Recession-buyers are now more choosy and reserve limits were less often met. But against that Christies was helped by currency profits, chiefly on the dollar and Swiss franc, and unlike Sotheby, it carries no debt, so that high interest rates lifted interest received from £331,000 to £467,000.



Mr John Floyd, chairman of Christies International

The outlook is distinctly less promising. The group says that the second half will not match the first; with the summer slowdown, and full year profits could be £1m down on £6m. Meanwhile, at least from the auctioneers' viewpoint, dealers have abandoned their opposition to the buyers' premium, but a new threat comes from the European Community, and the possibility of VAT harmonization. The shares now yield 6 per cent against only 4.3 per cent for Sotheby, but Sotheby's gearing will come into play when business picks up.

● With all the gossip about behind-the-scenes manoeuvres by The Stock Exchange, in front of the Office of Fair Trading case, there may be more than meets the eye in its decision to despatch its chief executive Mr Robert Fell to Hong Kong as Commissioner of Securities. His six months' sojourn will provide him with a direct window on the world of finance, which many see as inevitable if it loses its restrictive practices case with the OFT. Coincidentally, the OFT has recently asked for a further extension of time to next spring to examine the Exchange's case against the charges. Mr Fell will be helping the Hong Kong authorities with their plans to merge the four exchanges and the commodities market which will also give him the chance to become more closely acquainted with the Far East, a more tempting area for British brokers since the ending of exchange controls.

How Swedish unions are battling for stock market power



Mr Olof Palme, Sweden's Social Democratic Party leader: "Wage earner funds are an absolutely essential prerequisite if we are to reconstruct the economy."

Stockholm. Industrialists are preparing for a battle with the trade unions and the country's Social Democratic Party over their plans to build up union power through so-called "wage earner" funds.

The Federation of Swedish Industries (SI) has criticized the funds — financed by taxes on profits and wages — as a dangerous experiment which could spell disaster for the ailing Swedish economy. Developed by Mr Rudolph Meidner, a trade union economist, the proposals were first adopted by the 1976 congress of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions. The funds, controlled by the confederation and political appointees, would invest in Swedish industry, so providing collectively-owned investment capital.

The funds were a central theme at last month's trade union congress and a proposal endorsing the funds was approved in principle by the opposition Social Democratic Party congress last week.

Though at first sight the idea seems innocuous, critics claim that within four or five years the funds could have outright control of Swedish industry. Dubbing the plan "fund socialism", they claim that the mixed economy of Sweden will be destroyed, as trade unions ignore the profit motive in their bid for power.

The funds are expected to take in 3,000m-4,000m kronor a year (£239m-£309m); 2,500m kronor would come from a 1 per cent special pension charge payable on the total payroll, and another 1,000m to 1,500m from a 20 per cent tax

on "excess" profits. This figure is uncertain because the union proposal has not yet defined "profits in excess of normal".

By any standards, this is a large sum and in relation to the small Swedish stock market it is enormous. With their 4,000m kronor a year the wage earner funds would soon become a powerful investor on the stock exchange, whose shares are capitalised at present at about 75,000m kronor.

According to estimates by Mr Per-Martin Meyerson, an economist with the Federation of Swedish Industries, the funds would own about 15 per cent of the stock market after

four or five years. This would give them effective control of Swedish industry, he says. Control over large parts of industry could come more quickly if the funds concentrated on fewer companies, he adds.

The Employers Confederation complains that the institutional nature of the funds, with their centralized decision-making, means that they would be inefficient, even if the profit motive was a big determinant. The inherent caution of institutional fund-earning would prevent the wage-earner funds ever being a source of venture capital as the unions suggested.

In reply Miss Anna Hed-

borg, an economist from the trade union confederation, says that the funds would be divided into 24 regional units and this would lead to greater risk-taking in areas with economic problems.

In the political debate both the unions and the Social Democratic Party have emphasized that the funds will be a source of capital for hard-pressed industry at the same time as spreading industrial ownership.

Miss Hedborg says that the funds would have to be economically efficient, but once a normal profit had been achieved they would be free to take risks.

Both the Federation of Swedish Industries and the Employers' Confederation claim that Swedish industry needs higher profits, not more capital, and say that the funds will be confiscating profits. Industrialists reject the idea of collective ownership, pointing out that workers will not be able to draw any direct benefit from the funds.

But the Social Democratic Party in Sweden is not regarded as an anti-capitalist or Marxist Party. It supports the idea of a mixed economy, and Mr Olof Palme, the Party leader, has said repeatedly that wage-earner funds can be encompassed within a market economy. "Wage-earner funds are an absolutely essential prerequisite if we are to reconstruct the Swedish economy," he said earlier this year.

But even within the left there is some misunderstanding about the main aim of the funds. It is claimed that there

are radicals within the trade union confederation and the Social Democratic Party who see the funds purely as a means of maintaining union power.

Opinion on this has become so confused that Mr Benn Ohman, Democratic chairman of an all-party committee set up by the government to examine the idea, has called on his own party to clarify its ideological position towards the mixed economy and wage-earner funds.

Swedish industry would prefer to see a wider share ownership in the hands of individual employees rather than through wage-earner funds. Representatives of business on the government committee have proposed tax incentives which would promote saving and lead to wider share participation.

The centre-right coalition government introduced a scheme at the beginning of the year which enables employees to benefit from tax concessions if they set aside part of their salary every month for investment in employee share-saving funds.

The battle lines are clearly drawn on the issue between right and left and wage-earner funds will be an important election issue next September. Opinion polls suggest that Mr Palme has a strong chance of returning to power after six years out of office and it remains to be seen whether the hard rhetoric of political campaigning will be translated into fact by a new Social Democratic government.

David Brown

Economic notebook

More muscle for the poorer nations

When Mr Donald Regan, treasury secretary, rebuked the International Monetary Fund for lax lending policies just before the start of its annual meeting, he was giving a further twist to an increasingly bitter wrangle over the role of the fund and how it should be run.

The IMF has become caught in a power struggle between the developing countries and the United States, supported by some other industrialized nations with greater or lesser degrees of enthusiasm.

The IMF has become more like an "aid agency" and to relax further what they view as the harsh conditions which the fund attaches to its loans. They also want a much bigger say in making fund policies.

For, although the developing countries account for the overwhelming majority of the fund's membership, which now exceeds 140, they have only about two-fifths of the votes, even when the oil exporting countries are included. The United States alone has about a fifth of the total votes, which is enough to block most proposals that might be unacceptable to it.

Not surprisingly, America and other industrialized nations are opposed to the IMF's "democratic" policy. The United States, under President Reagan, is also insisting that the fund takes a hard-line approach to borrowers, obliging them to take painful measures to curb their balance of payments deficits and bring their economies under tighter reign.

This is exactly what the developing countries have been objecting to for so long. Throughout much of the 1970s the IMF has come under increasingly vehement attack for the conditions it

attaches to its loans. In a number of cases, this "conditionality" has led to highly publicized rows between the fund and the country applying for a loan.

President Nyerere of Tanzania was reflecting a large body of Third World opinion when he accused the fund of exploiting Tanzania's economic difficulties in order to interfere with the management of its economy; of being a device by which powerful economic forces in some rich countries increase their power over the poor nations of the world; and of trying to impose on them an anti-socialist ideology of economic and social development. These criticisms have been echoed at international conferences of Third World leaders.

Another loan row, with Mr Michael Manley, the former Prime Minister of Jamaica, led to that because Jamaica was reacting with predictable anger to the suggestion that America might seek to stiffen the terms of the loan.

In all this, America at least has the virtue of consistency, both in its attitude to India and to the fund. India has also critical of more than a dozen other recent loans made by the IMF.

For several months before formally applying for the loan, India undertook a series of economic reforms which were intended to anticipate IMF requirements. It rationalized its pricing policy for key public sector industries like oil, steel and fertilizers and made heavy reductions in subsidies.

Rather than accept this medicine, the developing countries often turned else where for money in the later 1970s. The fund has responded to Third World criticism by relaxing its "conditionality" and offering bigger and longer-term credits. Now, the United States has signalled that this trend has gone far enough.

"We don't think the IMF should become another IDA — a soft-loan window," Mr Regan said last month. He was referring to International Development Association, an arm of the World Bank which makes loans to the poorest nations on easy terms. The fund's \$5,700m (about £3,000m) proposed loan to India — one of the largest that it has ever made — seems to have particularly incurred the displeasure of the United States Treasury, although it is also critical of more than a dozen other recent loans made by the IMF.

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The package of measures which the IMF insists upon as a condition of its lending, may differ a little from case to case, but the medicine usually includes a reduction on the budget deficit, cuts in real wages and a credit squeeze. Sometimes these measures have to be accompanied by a devaluation of the borrower's currency and a move to greater trade liberalization.

By taking such action before approaching the IMF, India was trying to avoid the injured pride that Third World nations so often feel when forced to carry out measures at the behest of the fund.

These calculations came unstruck because, some Indians believe, of the deep-rooted suspicion which the United States has harboured about India since Nehru helped to found the non-aligned movement more than 20 years ago. India's trading and political links with the Soviet Union, and America's famous "tilt" in favour of Pakistan, have led to a rather uneasy relationship between America and India.

Moreover, in the long negotiations at Bretton Woods, which preceded the establishment of the IMF at the end of the war, the United States insisted that its loan terms should be rigorous and that the purpose of its lending should be narrowly defined to helping countries overcome short-term balance of payments problems. The more ambitious and visionary proposals put forward at the time by Lord Keynes were rejected by America.

But conditions have changed greatly in the ensuing 37 years. To begin with, the IMF's membership has more than quadrupled. It is no longer possible for the small group of nations that originally set up the IMF to go on running it.

The rich countries argue that as they put up most of

the money that the IMF lends, they are entitled to a bigger say in its affairs.

A further argument is that if, as one American official has remarked, the developing countries "got a tyre lever into the IMF" they would act in a financially irresponsible manner.

As the last decade has shown, however, the developing countries suffer most from financial instability. Greater power sharing within the IMF would no doubt mean that the Third World's criticisms of the fund's loan conditions would have to be given greater weight.

It is also maintained by Third World countries that the fund's medicine assumes that their economic problems are caused domestically, when in fact many of their problems arise from external changes in the economic environment over which the developing countries have no control.

Certainly, the way the IMF operates at present creates a deflationary bias. This danger was foreseen by Lord Keynes, and his proposals put forward at Bretton Woods in 1944, were intended to avoid such a deflationary bias. It could thus be that if the developing countries manage to get a tyre lever into the IMF they would bring the fund closer into line with what Lord Keynes thought, but never achieved.

Melvyn Westlake

Business Diary: Law of the jungle?

Is there a law against stirring up hatred against lawyers? Well, if there is, Chambers & Partners, recruiters of lawyers for industry, are about to find out.

They have just surveyed the salary rates of lawyers in industry and the results make interesting reading. While the best of us have been tightening our belts in recognition of the nation's economic plight (foreign readers please send food parcels to me, care of this newspaper), lawyers in industry appear to have wheedled the ex-directory home number of Croesus out of British Telecom.

Example: legal assistants in the 35 to 39 age range saw an average increase in their salary of 22 per cent, or some £3,190, between July last year and July this. Admittedly, they were not top of the league — that position goes to legal advisers, aged 40 to 44, who saw a 23.5 per cent rise in their salaries.

But then, an overall increase of 18.4 per cent for legal assistants, advisers and senior advisers, does not seem bad, particularly when in the previous year the same chaps got an average increase of 24.5 per cent.

(Oh, one more drop of envy. Some 79 per cent of lawyers now receive company cars, compared with 70 per cent last year.) Anyone who is thinking of becoming a lawyer in industry will no doubt thank Chambers warmly for this information. They will, on present levels, stand to earn an average of £14,816 (legal assistant),



THEY SAY THAT COMPETITION IS HEALTHY...

£19,809 (legal adviser) or £27,024 (senior legal adviser). But what about the rest of us, particularly lawyers outside industry who are by no means as well-paid? I suppose they could always consult a solicitor.

First Johnny Carson, now this, a product in a nod display at the American Embassy in London this week is Herbroucks Chocolate Cheese — "a marvellous concoction that tastes like fudge, but is made from fresh cheese." In the words of the United States Agricultural Trade Office this is "not a gimmick but... is fast becoming a slimmer" (sic) in America. I've got to find an American cheese that tastes like cheese, let alone chocolate.

Dinner talk

Mike Wooller, the bouncy former head of documentaries at Thames Television, had a near-life in dining room communications when he turned up in his new role as Pearson Longman's television guru yesterday.



BUT JUDGING BY THESE SALES FIGURES...

The motley gathering of hacks who had turned up at Langan's to hear Wooller talking about the company's independent television group Goldcrest, could only be accommodated on five separate tables. True, they were dotted with various Longman and Goldcrest personnel willing to talk until the cows come home about their new plaything.

But this was not enough for Wooller, the television company's managing director. As we tucked into the opening archoke, he stood up and suggested that between courses everyone should get up, wander to a different table, select a new victim and start a new conversation.

It is a measure of the admirable conservatism which the British display when at vicinals that all that ensued was a half-eyed gaze and a half-hearted attempt by one fellow to rise to his feet, rather as if he were expecting the National Anthem.



...I THINK OUR COMPETITION IS A BIT TOO HEALTHY FOR COMFORT...

Surprised to find the morning's milk bottles enamelled with advertisements (for drinking chocolate) Business Diary asked Richard Needle why.

Needle, milk division marketing manager of Unigate, the country's largest dairy company, says: "We have entered the media race by competing for advertising with newspapers, television, and women's magazines."

Cadbury's Drinking Chocolate and Kellogg's Cornflakes are among the first to take space on Unigate bottles — the company has between 90 and 100 million in circulation. "Our research shows we can guarantee our advertisers that their products will get a showing on the doorstep and in the kitchen at least 28 times, which is the average trip life of each bottle. Moreover, we claim our rates

to be highly cost effective," says Needle. Another half-dozen milk related product companies are booked to appear on Unigate bottles before the end of the year, giving Unigate cash in hand and stimulating milk sales.

Film buffs

It's amazing the stuff you can glean from the pages of trade magazines. For instance, I am indebted to the latest issue of Screen International for the information that the British city which once boasted the greatest per capita number of cinemas in the country is Aberdeen.

That Aberdeen? The granite city, which I have always, quite wrongly it seems, associated more with a love of Bells than Bertolucci? None other. According to Screen International, the city once had 16 cinemas and there were queues for them all. Alas, no longer. The Queens and Grand Central are to close, leaving it with just three cinemas in the city centre.

It had to happen. The managers of the new holiday company Lotus, who set up in business after they were made redundant by the Swedish holiday group Vingresor when it pulled out of Britain last year, have devised a special offer for their customers — a new form of insurance cover, which promises to refund the price of your holiday should you end up being made redundant.

David Hewson



Christie's

Interim Statement

£000	Half year to 30.6.81 (unaudited)	Half year to 30.6.80 (unaudited)	Year to 31.12.80
Turnover	18,047	15,945	30,973
Trading Profit	2,552	3,485	6,608
Profit before taxation	3,264	3,620	7,035
Profit after taxation	1,408	1,661	3,116
Dividends	410	410	1,433

"The market for major works of art has remained firm.

Long term prospects for our business remain good but with increasing pressure on margins it is already clear that the second half year's results will not match the first half.

The action brought by certain members of the British Antique Dealers Association and the Society of London Art Dealers against Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co, and Christie, Manson & Woods Limited relating to the introduction of the Buyers' Premium has been settled."

J.A. Floyd, Chairman

Christies International Limited

8 King Street, London SW1Y 6QT.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Scramble for oils and leading electricals

Share prices recovered yesterday, though in most sectors volume remained modest. Oils did well again in a scramble for stock due to concern about the stability of the Middle East after the killing of President Sadat. Hopes of further reductions in United States prime rates, and then a firm tone to Wall Street, helped to buoy most other British share prices up, with the FT Index rising 9.1 points by midday and showing a 12.8 rise at 3 o'clock. But then the market closed off the top, at 486.7, up 11.7 points overall.

Jobbers are still nervous and in some cases unwilling to handle large quantities of stock for the moment. Fears, so far unfounded that the Suez Canal might be closed in the crisis in Egypt, added fresh fuel to demand for oils and also boosted leading electrical stocks yesterday afternoon, catching some jobbers rather short of stock.

Leading shares were firm on hopes that United States interest rates will soon fall further, but volume was still modest. Fears of an ICI rights issue receded and the shares rose 12p to 264p. Beecham added 7p to 195p and Glaxo rose 10p to 390p. Unilever gained 15p to 576p. Boveri rose 6p to 214p, and BAT Industries gained 10p to 361p.

Leading engineering shares rose, with Hawker up 10p to 288p. Tubes just 2p up at 110p and GKN 4p higher at 151p. Babcock International fell out of favour with engineering analysts and fell 6p to 83p.

Gilt had a good day thanks to expectations of lower United States prime rates. Longs gained the best part of 1p and shorts rose 1p to 1p in persistent demand throughout the day and here too jobbers were caught rather short of stock.

Oil shares were the star turn yesterday with large and small investors piling into secondary issues as a hedge against a Middle Eastern conflict. Laseco went up 30p to 502p and Ultramar gained 15p to 463p. Tri-central put on 18p to 248p. Sovereign rose 15p to 314p and Caracul gained 9p to 126p. Premier rose 2p to 61p.

Floyd Oil reporting figures, rose 5p to 90p.

Electricals saw a flurry of interest from traders in a rather thin market, but jobbers were not always keen to do business. GEC rose 8p to 682p. Baxal put on 12p to 413p and Plessey rose 7p to 310p. Farwell, with first-half figures to-day, rose 17p to 454p. British Aerospace put on 7p to 189p.

Turnover in most other sectors was slim. In insurance, brokers, Minet rose 5p to 147p ahead of first half figures to-day. Insurance shares saw a bit of a bear squeeze, with gains of up to 10p. But figures from Hambro Life were below best expectations and the shares fell

10p from Wednesday's close to 358p, some 30p down on the day in modest selling.

Properties were quiet, but leading shares rose up to 8p with the market. Rotherham gained 30p to 275p in thin trade. Laidg gained 6p to 190p after figures. Building issues saw some buyers but turnover was still low. Blue Circle saw some interest, and rose 8p to 452p.

Farmer closed at 344p, down 4p. Higgs and Hill rose 9p to 125p, after good half-time figures. Gold shares eased from 197p, but the board, which was changed in June, was unavailable for comment.

Equity turnover on October 6 was £103.826m (13,643 bargains). The most active stocks yesterday were Rascal, Plessey, Laseco, ICI, Glaxo, GEC, Unilever, Beecham, Shell, Thorne EMI, Harris Queensway, Ultramar, Caffyns, Tricentral, Ocean Transport, BTR, and O deffered. BOC International, BP, Land Securities, Burnham, LOPS, Boveri, KCA International, BICC, Slough States, and MEPC.

Traditional options had a quieter day. Calls were done in Australian stock Woodside Petroleum at 81p, in Premier at 7p and ICL at 4p. Double Eagle were 25p for the call. Doubles were done in ICI at 32p.

Traded Options saw 2,058 contracts, with oils taking the lead. It was busiest with all the January series traded and the October 260's, 208's and 300's also active.

ended 1p better than Wednesday's official close, at £49, while Charter Consolidated was back at that closing level at 231p.

Christies produced better than expected figures and rose 8p to 160p. United Carriers, also reporting, rose 14p to 144p.

Irish Pharmaceuticals, which lost a net £1585,000 (£504,000) in the year to last December, called a late halt to share dealings. The price of the 25p shares was struck by one jobber last month at 7p. The group has not paid a dividend since 1976, but the board, which was changed in June, was unavailable for comment.

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Smith Bros dealers' pay rises

By Philip Robinson
Soaring stock markets before April meant high cash incomes for dealers and directors at stockjobbers Smith Bros. The annual report yesterday reveals that while the ten directors were drawing salaries of between £22,000 and £35,000 during 1980, they all jumped to earnings between £40,000 and £50,000 in the 12 months to last April. At the top, chairman, Mr Tony Lewis, received a 42 per cent pay increase to £50,000.

Employees, too, have benefited from the group's profits, which hit a record £1.8m last year. The group's earnings in excess of £20,000 has doubled to 24 and for the first time nine of them moved up into the £30,000 to £45,000 bracket.

But Smiths acknowledged as major international dealers, warn that since the start of May, turnover has slackened appreciably in most sectors. Although the Gold Mines Index since May has gone up 38 points, the FT 30-share index has dropped dramatically and is currently 100 points below May last year's peak.

Mr Smith is continuing a campaign to get non-executive directors on his board, which the present rules, as interpreted by the Exchange Council, do not allow.

Bank of Scotland

The Kuwait Investment Office has acquired 202,000 ordinary £1 stock units in the Bank of Scotland. This brings the KIO's stake in the bank to 2.89m units, or 8.89 per cent.

CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED (Incorporated in Canada)			
PRELIMINARY EARNINGS ANNOUNCEMENT Audited results for the year to June 30th, 1981 (All funds expressed in Canadian Dollars)			
	1980/81	1979/80	Reclassified
Earnings before Taxation	14,376,725	15,322,852	15,322,852
Taxation	2,124,871	3,116,223	3,116,223
Earnings after Taxation	12,251,854	12,206,629	12,206,629
Less: Minority Interests	87,054	233,534	233,534
Extraordinary Item	—	133,177	133,177
Add: Gain on sale of investments	1,901,253	1,315,654	1,315,654
Earnings for Year	14,066,058	13,155,572	13,155,572
Dividend Provision	3,691,406	2,812,500	2,812,500
	C\$10,374,652	C\$10,343,072	C\$10,343,072

Prior years earnings have been reclassified to reflect the creation of a currency exchange reserve account. Past exchange gains, less losses, totalling \$4,070,629 have been transferred to this account. The Directors today declared a dividend on the 17,578,125 Common Shares N.P.V., payable to Shareholders registered at the close of business on 20th November, 1981 at the rate of 21 cents (Canadian Currency) per share. The comparative figure for 1980 was 16 cents per share. Dividend cheques will be posted on, or about 17th December, 1981.

The Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1981 together with the Notice of the Twentieth Annual Meeting will be posted to Shareholders on the 26th October, 1981 with the usual Press announcements appearing the same day. The Twentieth Annual Meeting will be held on 30th November, 1981, full details will be circulated with the Notice of the Meeting.

By Order of The Board, M. C. Johnston, O.C., Secretary
7th October, 1981

P.O. Box 7289, Postal Station 'A',
Saint John, New Brunswick, CANADA E2L 4S6.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Barlow Hedges (I)	3,31(3.8)	1.5(1.9)	1.44(1.99)	1.0(1.0)	15/12	—(3.0)
Christies (I)	18.85(15.95)	3.26(3.62)	—	2(2)	20/11	—(7.0)
Com Eng Stores (I)	46.3(51.7)	0.11(0.38)	0.07(0.83)	1.49(1.49)	25/11	—(3.15)
Fothergill & H (I)	8.68(9.97)	0.73(1.03)	4.37(6.74)	2.7(2.7)	7/12	—(7.75)
Foster Bros (I)	41.7(44.4)	1.23(1.31)	1.6(3.7)	1.1(1.1)	12/12	—(3.35)
Harris Queensway (I)	61.1(48.8)	2.9(1.2)	2.92(1.7)	1.3(1.3)	30/11	—(6.0)
Higgs & Hill (I)	61(59)	1.5(0.8)	8.2(4.7)	2.5(2.2)	1/12	—(4.8)
House of Lerose (I)	7.61(8.44)	0.47(0.55)	3.7(4.2)	2(2)	11/12	—(6.0)
J B Hedges (I)	19.3(20.9)	1.67(1.0)	7.52(4.32)	2(1.5)	5/1	—(3.0)
Insurance of Ireland (I)	—	3.98(3.12)	44.4(32.9)	3.7(2.8)	30/10	—(10.63)
Solt Lloyd (I)	28.8(25.3)	2.18(2.0)	3.39(3.45)	1.5(1.5)	4/1	—(3.17)
Laing Props (I)	—	4.25(3.4)	—	1.7(1.5)	20/11	—(4.0)
Lawrie (F)	14.6(16.5)	0.15(0.33)	5.5(2.5)	0.3(2.1)	4/1	1.5(4)
Lawrie Sols (I)	—	0.026(—)	3.9(—)	—	9/1	3.25(2.7)
Scott Met Prop (F)	—	4.42(3.28)	—	1.2(2.5)	12/11	1(2.25)
Summit Tea (F)	—	0.054(0.073)	3.74(6.27)	1.2(1.1)	6/1	—(3.5)
Utd Carriers (I)	38.8(15.4)	2.9(2.5)	7.5(6.4)	1.2(1.1)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss. † Adjusted for scrip issue.

Why 10 million people would like to hear from you today...



Lord Chalfont, President of
The Royal National Institute for the Deaf

"You will, I know, be appalled to learn that one person in every five in Britain has a hearing defect - more than 10 million people.

At The Royal National Institute for the Deaf, we are concerned for the needs of all of them. However, last year, our total income from appeals amounted to £1,100,000. Just 10 pence for every sufferer in the United Kingdom. Not very much when you consider the magnitude of the problem.

The RNID, then, is in urgent need of substantial additional funds to enable us to continue and expand our work.

Work in providing a wide range of help and advice to deaf and hard of hearing people. In running hostels, training centres and homes for the elderly deaf. A rehabilitation centre in Blackburn for deaf people who have been psychiatrically ill and a new centre in Bath to include provision for deaf blind young people.

Work such as that being carried out in association with London University College Hospital Medical School into the causes of tinnitus (noises in the head) which carries with it hope of relief for sufferers from this most distressing condition.

All this requires a great deal of money if it is to continue and with nothing available from Government funds, I am appealing to you for help. If your company makes donations to charity already, I hope that you will feel able to add us to your list. If you do not normally make charitable donations, then this appeal may prompt you to a change of heart.

You might in your private life be a member of a fund-raising organisation and be able to promote the RNID's cause.

However you help, you may be certain that you will be benefitting people with whom you are directly involved. Either at work or socially.

Please write to me today. Your donations and offers of help will mean a lot - to a lot of people.

RNID. The Royal National Institute for the Deaf

To: The Rt. Hon. the Lord Chalfont, PC, OBE, MC, FRSA,
President,
The Royal National Institute for the Deaf,
105, Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH.

I am enclosing £..... towards your appeal

I would like to help but would like to know more
about the RNID's work ☐ please tick.

NAME

ADDRESS



Blantyre spurns bid by Eastern Produce

The board of Blantyre Tea Holdings calls the offer at 85p a share Eastern Produce (Holdings) berisory and says that it does not reflect true market value of Blantyre. Sabre Holders are urged in letter not to sell their shares, or accept EPH offer.

The board will issue a circular giving full reasons why holders should reject the offer. It states that net assets of Blantyre at September 30 exceed the value of the offer by over 85 per cent even before the inclusion of the substantial surplus which will arise following the revaluation of Blantyre's freehold tea estates.

The board - other than Mr H. K. Fitzgerald, who is also chairman of EPH - strongly recommend rejection.

John Brown deal

John Brown's engineering and construction division has acquired 49 per cent of Tecnor SA, the engineering and construction subsidiary of Anzor S.A.M., one of Argentina's largest chemical companies.

This association is aimed at expanding Tecnor's activities in process engineering and construction and developing new activities for onshore and offshore gas and petroleum development.

House of Lerose

Pretax profits of House of Lerose slipped from £568,000 to £471,000 in the first half of 1981. Turnover fell from £8,444m to £7,61m. An unchanged interim payment of 2.85p gross is being paid.

Scottish Metropolitan

For the second year running, Scottish Metropolitan Property is making a scrip issue, this time on a one-for-eight basis. Pretax profits rose from £3.3m to £4.4m in the year to August 15, 1981. The total dividend is being maintained at 4.54p gross on the capital enlarged by last year's one-for-five scrip, compared with the equivalent of 3.85p gross.

The board expects to pay at least the same rate of dividend for the current year on the bigger capital.

Orchard bid

Orchard Holdings has received acceptances from Robert Moss shareholders for 6,590 shares, which is about 0.07 per cent and the offer has closed. In view of the small number of acceptances and in the light of the current market price of the shares, the shares for which valid acceptances have been received have been sold through the market and the net proceeds will be remitted to those shareholders who accepted.

Diamond Stylus

Diamond Stylus has reached conditional agreement with Katy Industries Inc. for the acquisition by Diamond of the outstanding 50 per cent of the

Business failures

Trade indemnity's latest report on business failures shows that, between the second and third quarters of this year, total failures fell from 657 to 585, compared with 645 a year earlier. But TI warns: "It is evident from a monthly breakdown that the reduction on last year's figures came in July and August, 1981; failures in September this year, at 210, were very close to the high level of 212 recorded last September."

TI believes it would be premature to talk of any levelling out in the failures pattern. Over the first nine months of 1981, failures notified to TI reached 2,009 - nearly 23 per cent more than in the same period of 1980.

Merger cleared

The proposed merger between Philip Morris and Rothmans Tobacco is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

J B Holdings

The interim dividend of J. B. Holdings is going up from 2.14p to 2.65p gross. Although turnover in the first half of this year fell from £20.9m to £19.4m, pretax profits jumped from £1m to £1.7m. While the board expects a significant improvement in 1981's profits, the figures for the second half may well not show the same rate of increase as the first half.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co.	16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams & Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £50,000 and over
£50,000 14% " " over £50,000 14% " "

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	Fullly Actual Taxed
114	100	98	ABN Hldgs 10% CULS	109	-1	10.0	9.2	—
76	39	38	Airsprung Group	68	-1	4.7	6.9	10.8 14.9
52	21	20	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	4.3	10.2	3.5 7.9
200	92	91	Bardon Hill	188	+1	9.7	5.2	9.1 11.1
104	88	87	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8 9.1
126	88	87	Frank Horsell	112	—	6.4	5.7	10.1 24.3
110	39	38	Fredrick Parker	59	-1	1.7	2.9	23.7
110	51	50	George Blair	51	-1	—	—	—
102	98	97	IPC	97	-2	7.3	7.6	6.9 10.4
113	59	58	Jackson Group	97	-1	7.0	7.2	3.1 6.9
130	103	102	James Burroughs	110	-3	8.7	7.9	8.0 10.1
334	244	243	Robert Jenkins	285	-3	31.3	10.9	4.0 10.1
59	50	49	Scrutons "A"	53	—	—	10.0	8.2 8.6
224	187	186	Torday Limited	suspended	—	15.1	8.1	7.2 12.4
23	8	7	Twinklark Ord	111	+4	—	—	—
90	66	65	Twinklark 15% ULS	75	—	15.0	20.0	—
56	34	33	Unilock Holdings	35	+1	3.0	8.6	6.3 10.6
103	81	80	Walter Alexander	82	—	6.4	7.8	5.4 9.5
263	181	180	W. S. Yeates	224	—	13.1	5.8	4.2 8.6

PARLIAMENT Oct 7 1981

Figures are halved at Foster Brothers

Flexibility of time limit in Bill for seeking citizenship

The Home Secretary could allow 'such a person to be registered as a British citizen if there was an appropriate qualifying connexion with the United Kingdom or in the case of a woman, if she had been married to a person who had, or would if living have, such a connexion.'

Commons to consider Gibraltar

Lord Belshead said the Government would give no commitment on the view it would invite the Commons to take on the decision in July when the House of Lords defeated the Government on an amendment giving the people of Gibraltar the entitlement to apply for British citizenship.

He said that when the clause was moved by Lord Bethell in the committee stage, the Government front bench spokesman spoke strongly against the advisability of accepting this clause, and this remained the view of the Government still today.

We have decided (he went on) in view of the decision which the Lords took, that we should not seek at this report stage to remove the clause. We give no commitment as to the view which the Government shall invite the House of Commons to take, bearing in mind that a contrary view was taken during the proceedings there.

Lord Belstead was replying to a drafting amendment proposed by Lord Renton (C), which he later withdrew.

Falklanders deprived by tied vote

A new clause which sought to give adequate safeguards to citizens of the Falkland Islands without leaving loopholes, was moved by Lady Vickers.

United Kingdom and Colonies and is ordinarily resident in, or one of whose parents was settled in, the Falkland Islands, and also to other residents of the Falkland Islands.

The clause sought to give Br

[illegible]

September, 1981

[illegible]

**National
Westminster
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Notice to NatWest Access Cardholders

With effect from Friday 16 October, 1981, the monthly interest rate charged to borrowers will be increased from 2% to 2.25% (equivalent to an APR of 30.6%)

We regret this increase which reflects the marked rise in interest rates generally.

The first paragraph of Condition 5 of the Conditions of Use is amended accordingly

**Lord Pitt : move on
entitlement fails**

make the period eight years to preserve their rights. The amendment was agreed to. Lord Pitt of Hampstead moved an amendment to extend the period from five to eight years but it was defeated by 134 votes to 107. Government majority 43. Lord Beilstein said the Government had altered the period three times now and had gone as far as they could. It genuinely believed there should be a cut-off point. Those with a right to register should be encouraged to do so and five years seemed wholly

Reasonable for this purpose. Later, when he moved an amendment linked to the one previously agreed to, that he would look at the position of the Government in relation to it, it was possible for an application to be made for their registration as citizens by the local authorities. He would look at it, but that they would not necessarily feel they needed to act and would see if they could be given to them about it.

Lord Awebery (L) said that the Government had not asked the local authorities the power they had to make an application on behalf of the children in their care. He was in charge of the children to draw the attention of the children in their care to the fact that they could ask them whether they wished that right to be exercised on their behalf.

The amendment was agreed to.

Lord Balfour successfully moved two amendments which, he said, dealt with the question of the ordinary provision and would ensure that the children were

World more dangerous without Sadat

Tributes from all sides to the contribution to peace in the Middle East made by President Sadat followed a statement on his assassination by Lady Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Lords. . . . Lady Young said that they had all lost a friend whose courage and vision had been greatly admired.

His assassination had been a grievous blow to Egypt, to the Middle East and to the cause of peace. The Egyptian nation had lost a supreme leader, whose qualities of boldness and wisdom had been matched by deep understanding of world affairs.

History (she said) will mark his great achievements, most notably his imaginative and typically direct bid for peace in the Middle East in 1957. The world is a more dangerous place without him.

Lord Peart (Lab). Leader of the Opposition peers, said that nobody could fail to be shocked by the assassination.

The institutions established by him remained and it was to be hoped that his work would be carried on, not only in the diplomatic sphere but in his own country, where one of his declared objectives had been the restoration of multi-party democracy.

Lord Trumpington (C) said that the Government had taken the view that it was not appropriate to give special citizenship for some dependencies and not for others. Special rights for some would create the very anomalies the Bill was aimed at removing.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgeran (L) supporting the amendment, said that it was a situation where no danger arose from vast numbers invading the country.

Lord Fraser of Carmichael, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Government shared concern for the welfare of the people of the Falkland Islands but could not accept the amendment.

It would have no effect on the status under the new Act of the islands which would be British citizens anyway because they were already British citizens by reason of their ships within the United Kingdom. Secondly, it would make a minority of a few hundred people of British citizenship and British citizens at commencement as well as citizens of the British dependent territories.

It would allow transmission of British citizenship indefinitely through the generations in the islands, and would allow persons employed by British citizens in any other dependency or country, to acquire British citizenship by great hardship and resentment in other dependent territories requiring a special dispensation, which if met would jeopardize the whole basis of the Bill.

The amendment was therefore lost after a vote of 102 against and 90 against. Under standing orders, no proposal to amend a Bill can be passed there is a majority in favour.

dangerous

Lord Byers (L), for the Liberals hoped that President Sadat's assassination would not deflect Egypt and Israel from the search for peace to which he had contributed so much.

Lord Sherfield, from the cross benches, said that President Sadat had pursued his objectives by quiet, patient and persistent diplomacy and it was to be hoped that his successors would be guided by the force of his example.

The Bishop of London (the Rev G. D. Leonard) said that Christians had deeply appreciated President Sadat's search for reconciliation and peace and his courage in taking steps to that end.

Lord Aylestone (SDP) said that this dashingly act of assassination had robbed the world of a man of peace.

Lord Shinwell (Lab) also expressed his horror at this tragic affair. He hoped that President Sadat's successor would follow his moderate and temperate line.

New Bishop
The Lord Bishop of Portsmouth the Rt Rev Archibald Ronald McDonald Gordon, was introduced.

Parliamentary notices
Lords (3 pm): Education (Scotland) Bill report stage.

Chicago	s 25 77	Luxembourg	f 12 54	Rio de Janeiro		Zurich	f 2
		Madrid	s 20 68	Rome	s 26 79		